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Part II Listening Comprehension (25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

1. A) The woman is now working in a kindergarten.
B) The man will soon start a business of his own.
C) The man would like to be a high schoolteacher.
D) The woman is going to major in child education.
2. A) The furniture has to be rearranged.
B) The sound equipment has to be set up.
C) The conference room has to be cleaned.
D) The video machine has to be checked.
3. A) She is exhausted.
B) She is near-sighted.
C) She cannot finish work in time.
D) She cannot go straight home.
4. A) The woman is too particular about food.
B) He would rather have a meal an hour later.
C) The woman should order her food quickly.
D) He usually prefers ice-cream to sandwiches.
5. A) He is not a good mechanic.
B) He doesn't keep his promises.
C) He spends his spare time doing repairs.
D) He is always ready to offer help to others.
6. A) Sam has a big family to support.
B) Sam is not interested in traveling.
C) The pay offered by the travel agency is too low.
D) The work hours in the travel agency are too long.
7. A) International trade.

- B) Product development.
 - C) Financial consulting.
 - D) Domestic retailing.
8. A) Go on a business trip.
- B) Look for a job in Miami.
 - C) Make a ticket reservation.
 - D) Take a vacation.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) It is located on Route 18.
- B) It has an interesting museum.
 - C) It is a beautiful little town.
 - D) It lies seven miles east of Newton.
10. A) They are in opposite directions.
- B) They are fifty-five miles apart.
 - C) They are quite close to each other.
 - D) They are a long drive from Norwalk.
11. A) They are connected by Route 7.
- B) They are crowded with tourists.
 - C) They have lots of old houses.
 - D) They have many rare plants.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. A) Bring him up to date on the current situation in Milan.
- B) Inform him of the arrangements for his trip in Italy.
 - C) Fetch the documents signed by Mr. Gartner.
 - D) Accompany Mr. Gartner to the Linate airport.
13. A) About 8:30.
- B) About 6:30.
 - C) About 5:30.
 - D) About 4:15.
14. A) Mr. Gartner from Milan.
- B) Gianni Riva at Megastar.
 - C) The company's sales representative.
 - D) Gavin from the Chamber of Commerce.
15. A) Travel agent.
- B) Business manager.
 - C) Secretary.
 - D) Saleswoman.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 19 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 16. A) She had a desire to help others.
- B) She wanted to find out more about it.
- C) She needed some overseas experience.
- D) She was interested in farming.
- 17. A) Carry out a cultural exchange program.
- B) Work on an agricultural project.
- C) Learn Portuguese.
- D) Teach English.
- 18. A) She found it difficult to secure a job in her own country.
- B) She wanted to renew her contact with the Peace Corps.
- C) She was invited to work as an English teacher.
- D) She could not get the country out of her mind.
- 19. A) By teaching additional English classes.
- B) By writing stories for American newspapers.
- C) By working part time for the Peace Corps.
- D) By doing odd jobs for local institutions.

Questions 20 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 20. A) Time spent exercising.
- B) Time spent working.
- C) Time spent on leisure activities.
- D) Time spent with friends and family.
- 21. A) Reading.
- B) Surfing the Web.
- C) Eating out.
- D) Watching TV.
- 22. A) Driving.
- B) Gardening.
- C) Going to the pub.
- D) Visiting friends.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 23. A) The car driver was trying to avoid hitting a rabbit.
- B) The car driver was partly responsible for the accident.

- C) McLaughlin was talking to his manager while driving.
- D) McLaughlin's carelessness resulted in the collision.

24. A) He crashed into a car parked there.
B) He knocked down several mailboxes.
C) He tore down the company's main gate.
D) He did serious damage to a loaded truck.
25. A) He will lose his job.
B) He will have to pay damages.
C) He will be fined heavily.
D) He will receive retraining.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

When Captain Cook asked the chiefs in Tahiti why they always ate __26__, they replied. "Because it is right." If we ask Americans why they eat with knives and forks, or why their men wear pants __27__ skirts, or why they may be married to only one person at a time, we are likely to get __28__ and very uninformative answers: "Because it's right. " "Because that's the way it's done." "Because it's the __29__. " Or even "I don't know. " The reason for these and countless other patterns of social behavior is that they are __30__ by social norms-shared rules or guidelines which prescribe the behavior that is appropriate in a given situation. Norms __31__ how people "ought" to behave under particular circumstances in a particular society. We conform() to norms so readily that we are hardly aware they __32__. In fact, we are much more likely to notice __33__ from norms than conformity to them. You would not be surprised if a stranger tried to shake hands when you were introduced, but you might be a little __34__ if they bowed, started to stroke you, or kissed you on both __35__. Yet each of these other forms of greeting is appropriate in other parts of the world. When we visit another society whose norms are different, we quickly become aware that things we do this way, they do that way.



Section A

1. M: After high school, I'd like to go to college and major in business administration.

W: But I'd rather spend my college days finding out how children learn.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

2. W: Is everything ready for the conference?

M: The only thing left to do is set up the microphones and speakers. They'll be here in a few minutes.

Q: What preparations have yet to be made?

3. W: Is it almost time to go home now? I'm so tired. I can hardly see straight.

M: Just a few more minutes, then we can go.

Q: What is the woman's problem?

4. W: I'm not sure what I'm in a mood for. Ice-cream or sandwiches? They are both really good here.

M: The movie starts in an hour. And we still have to get there and park. So just make a decision.

Q: What does the man mean?

5. W: Tom said he would come to repair our solar heater when he has time.

M: He often says he is willing to help, but he never seems to have time.

Q: What does the man imply about Tom?

6. W: So you know that Sam turns down the job offered by the travel agency.

M: Yes. The hours were convenient. But if he had accepted it, he wouldn't be able to make ends meet.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

7. M: Could you tell me a bit about the business your company is doing?

W: We mainly deal with large volume buyers from western countries and our products have been well received.

Q: What business is the woman's company doing?

8. W: Yesterday I made reservations for my trip to Miami next month.

M: You must really be looking forward to it. You haven't had any time off for at least two years.

Q: What is the woman going to do?

Conversation 1

M: Excuse me, I need some information about some of the towns near here.

W: What would you like to know?

M: Well, first, I'd like directions to go to Norwalk. I believe there is an interesting museum there. It isn't far, is it?

W: No, not at all. Norwalk is about eighteen miles east of here on Route 7. And you're right. It's a wonderful little museum.

M: Oh good. Now what about Amitsville? I have some friends. I'd like to visit there and I also want to get to Newton. They are near each other, aren't they?

W: Hmm... well, they are actually in opposite directions. Amitsville is northeast. It's about thirty five miles northeast of here.

M: Huh-uh, thirty five miles northeast. And how about Newton?

W: Well, Newton is in the other direction. It's southwest, so it isn't really very close to Amitsville at all and it's a long drive. It's about fifty five miles southwest from here and the road is not at all straight.

M: Fifty five miles southwest! Well, maybe I won't go there this time.

W: I'd recommend visiting Westfield or Great Town. They are both very close. Westfield is just seven miles west of here and Great Town is about five miles south. They are really pretty little towns with lots of old houses and beautiful tree-lined streets.

M: I see. Seven miles west to Westfield and five miles south to Great Town. Good. Well, I think that's all the information I need for a while. Thank you. You've been very helpful.

W: You're welcome, sir. I hope you enjoy your stay.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. What does the man know about Norwalk?

10. What does the woman say about Amitsville and Newton?

11. What do we learn about Westfield and Great Town?

Conversation 2

M: Err... Sandra, I've finished with Mr. Gordon now. Do you think you could pop through in bringing me up-to-date on their arrangements for the Italian trip?

W: Certainly, Mr. Wilkinson. I'll bring everything with me.

M: Right, take a seat. Now my first meeting is when?

W: Your first meeting is on Monday the 21st at 9a.m. with Dr. Gucci of Bancos en Piedra in Milan.

M: OK, so can I fly out early Monday morning?

W: Well, there is a flight to Lenarty Airport which leaves at six thirty London time and gets in at eight thirty Italian time.

M: Yeah, but that only leaves me thirty minutes to clear customs in getting to the city center and it means I have to check in by five thirty, which means leaving home at about four fifteen.

W: I'm afraid so.

M: Hmm... not so keen on that. What's the program for the rest of that day?

W: It's quite full, I'm afraid. At eleven, you're seeing Jeana Rivard at Meg Star and then you'll have a lunch engagement with Gaven from the Chamber of Commerce at one.

M: Where's that?

W: You're meeting him at his office and then he's taking you somewhere.

M: Good, that sounds fine. What about the afternoon?

W: Well, at three thirty, you're seeing our sales representative there and then

you're free till evening.

M: I see. I seem to remember that I'm having a dinner with someone from Bergamo.

W: That's right. And Mr. Betty from SAP Industries at eight.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. What would the man like the woman to do?

13. At what time is Mr. Wilkinson going to leave home for the airport?

14. Who is Mr. Wilkinson going to have a lunch with on Monday?

15. What is most probably the woman's job?

Passage 1

Donna Fredrick's served with the Peace Corps for two years in Brazil. She joined the Peace Corps after she graduated from the college because she wanted to do something to help other people. She had been brought up on a farm, so the Peace Corps assigned her to an agricultural project. Before she went to Brazil, she studied Portuguese for three months. She also learnt a great deal about its history and culture. During her two years with the Peace Corps, Donna lived in a village in northeast Brazil. That part of Brazil is very dry and farming is often difficult there. Donna helped the people of the village to organize an irrigation project, and she also advised them on planting crops. They didn't require much water. When Donna returned to the States, she couldn't settle down. She tried several jobs, but they seemed very boring to her. She couldn't get Brazil out of her mind. Finally, one day she got on a plane and went back to Brazil. She wasn't sure what she's going to do. She just wanted to be there. After a few weeks, Donna found a job as an English teacher, teaching five classes a day. Like most of the teachers, she doesn't make much money. She shares a small apartment with another teacher. And she makes a little extra money by sending stories to newspapers in the States. Eventually she wants to quit teaching and work as a full-time journalist.

Questions 16 to 19 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. Why did Donna join the Peace Corps after she graduated from college?

17. What was Donna assigned to do in Brazil?

18. Why did Donna go back to Brazil once again?

19. How did Donna make extra money to support herself?

Passage 2

Results of a recent Harry's pool on free time showed that the average work week for many Americans is 50 hours. With the time spent eating, sleeping and taking care of the household duties, there's little time left for leisure activities for many Americans. However, having free time to relax and pursue hobbies is important. People need time away from the pressures of study or work to relax and enjoy time with friends and family. In many countries free

time is spent in different ways. The results of a Harry's poll showed that reading was the most popular spare time activity in the US. This was followed by watching TV. In a UK survey on leisure time activities, watching TV and videos was the most popular. Listening to the radio came second. In a similar survey conducted in Japan, the most popular free time activity was eating out. The second most popular activity was driving. There were also differences in the most popular outdoor pursuits between the three countries. The most popular outdoor activity for Americans was gardening. In the UK, it was going to the pub. In Japan, going to bars ranked eighth in popularity and gardening ranked ninth. Although people around the world may enjoy doing similar things in their free time, there's evidence to suggest that these interests are changing. In the US, for example, the popularity of computer activities is increasing. Many more people in the States are spending their free time surfing the web, emailing friends or playing games online.

Questions 20 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 20. What is the recent Harry Poll about?
- 21. What was the most popular leisure activity in the US?
- 22. What was the most popular outdoor pursuit in the UK?

Passage 3

On March 13th, while on duty Charles McLaughlin, a very careless driver employed by the company Lummis was involved in another accident. The accident occurred in Riverside California. Not paying attention to his driving, McLaughlin turned right on main street and 33rd street and hit Volkswagen rabbit. This caused minor damage to his truck and serious damage to the car. On the basis of the police report, the Lummis accident committee correctly determined that McLaughlin had been quite careless. As a result of the committee's conclusion, the branch manager Mr. David Rossi reported that he had talked with McLaughlin about his extremely poor driving record. Further evidence of McLaughlin's irresponsibility occurred on May 6th when he was returning from his shift. That day he ran into a roll-up door at the Lummis facility in Valero, causing significant damage to the door. Damage to the truck, however, was minor. Finally, on June 7th, McLaughlin once again demonstrated his carelessness by knocking down several mail boxes near the edge of the company's parking lot. There was damage to the mailboxes and minor damage to the truck. Mr. David Rossi stated that he had spoken with McLaughlin on several occasions about his driving record. He added that he had warned McLaughlin that three preventable accidents in one year could lead to his discharge, as indeed it should.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 23. What did the Lummis accident committee find out about the accident that occurred on March 13th?
- 24. What did McLaughlin do on June 7th near the edge of the company's parking lot?

25. What is most probably going to happen to McLaughlin?

Section C

When Captain Cook asked the chiefs in Tahiti why they always ate apart and alone, they replied, "Because it is right." If we ask Americans why they eat with knives and forks, or why their men wear pants instead of skirts or why they may be married to only one person at a time, we are likely to get similar and very uninformative answers because it's right, because that's the way it's done, because it's the custom or even I don't know. The reason for these and countless other patterns of social behavior is that they are controlled by social norms shared rules or guide lines which prescribe the behavior that is appropriate in a given situation. Norms define how people ought to behave under particular circumstances in a particular society. We conform to norms so readily that we are hardly aware they exist. In fact we are much more likely to notice departures from norms than conformity to them. You will not be surprised if a stranger tried to shake hands when you were introduced, but you might be a little startled if they bowed, started to stroke you or kissed you on both cheeks. Yet each of these other forms of greeting is appropriate in other parts of the world. When we visit another society whose norms are different, we quickly become aware that things we do this way, they do that way.

2013 □ 12 □ □□□

Part II Listening Comprehension (25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A, B, C, and D, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

1. A) Go to a place he has visited.
B) Make her own arrangements.
C) Consult a travel agent.
D) Join in a package tour.
2. A) They are on a long trip by car.
B) They are stuck in a traffic jam.
C) They are used to getting up early.
D) They are tired of eating out at night.
3. A) He is a person difficult to deal with.
B) He dislikes any formal gathering.
C) He is unwilling to speak in public.
D) He often keeps a distance from others.
4. A) Work in another department.
B) Pursue further education.
C) Recruit graduate students.
D) Take an administrative job.
5. A) He would not be available to start the job in time.
B) He is not quite qualified for the art director position.
C) He would like to leave some more time for himself.
D) He will get his application letter ready before May 1.
6. A) Cleaner.
B) Mechanic.
C) Porter.
D) Salesman.
7. A) Request one or two roommates to do the cleaning.

- B) Help Laura with her term paper due this weekend.
 - C) Get Laura to clean the apartment herself this time.
 - D) Ask Laura to put off the cleaning until another week.
8. A) A problem caused by the construction.
- B) An accident that occurred on the bridge.
- C) The building project they are working
- D) The public transportation conditions.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) To look for a job as a salesperson.
- B) To have a talk with Miss Thompson.
- C) To place an order for some products.
- D) To complain about a faulty appliance.
10. A) The person in charge is not in the office.
- B) The supplies are out of stock for the moment.
- C) They failed to reach an agreement on the price.
- D) The company is re-cataloguing the items.
11. A) 0743, 12536 extension 15.
- B) 0734, 21653 extension 51.
- C) 0734, 38750 extension 15.
- D) 0743, 62135 extension 51.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. A) Since he found a girlfriend.
- B) Since he took to heavy smoking.
- C) Since he began to exercise regularly.
- D) Since he started to live on his own.
13. A) He is getting too fat.
- B) He smokes too much.
- C) He doesn't eat vegetables.
- D) He doesn't look well at all.
14. A) They are overweight for their age.
- B) They are respectful to their parents.
- C) They are still in their early twenties.
- D) They dislike doing physical exercise.
15. A) To quit smoking.
- B) To reduce his weight.
- C) To find a girlfriend.
- D) To follow her advice.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 16. A) They have destroyed several small towns.
- B) They will soon spread to San Francisco.
- C) They have injured many residents.
- D) They are burning out of control.
- 17. A) They have been hospitalized.
- B) They have got skin problems.
- C) They were choked by the thick smoke.
- D) They were poisoned by the burning chemicals.
- 18. A) It failed because of a sudden rocket explosion.
- B) It has been re-scheduled for a midday takeoff.
- C) It has been canceled due to technical problems.
- D) It was delayed for eleven hours and thirty minutes.
- 19. A) They made frequent long-distance calls to each other.
- B) They illegally used government computers in New Jersey.
- C) They were found to be smarter than computer specialists.
- D) They were arrested for stealing government information.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 20. A) Peaceful.
- B) Considerate.
- C) Generous.
- D) Cooperative.
- 21. A) Someone dumped the clothes left in the washer and dryer.
- B) Someone broke the washer and dryer by overloading them.
- C) Mindy Lance's laundry blocked the way to the laundry room.
- D) Mindy Lance threatened to take revenge on her neighbors.
- 22. A) Asking the neighborhood committee for help.
- B) Limiting the amount of laundry for each wash.
- C) Informing the building manager of the matter.
- D) Installing a few more washers and dryers.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 23. A) She is both a popular and highly respected author.
- B) She is the most loved African novelist of all times.

- C) She is the most influential author since the 1930's.
 - D) She is the first writer to focus on the fate of slaves.
24. A) The Book Critics Circle Award.
- B) The Nobel Prize for literature.
 - C) The Pulitzer Prize for fiction.
 - D) The National Book Award.
25. A) She is a relative of Morrison's.
- B) She is a slave from Africa.
 - C) She is a skilled storyteller.
 - D) She is a black woman.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard.

Many college students today own personal computers that cost anywhere from \$1000 to perhaps \$5000 or more. __26__, it is not uncommon for them to purchase __27__ costing another several hundred dollars. Twenty years ago, computers were __28__, but they were very large and extremely expensive. Few, if any, __29__ purchased computers for home use. Over the years, the price of the "guts" of a computer-its memory-has declined to less than a thousandth of the price per unit of memory that prevailed twenty years ago. This is the main reason why computers cost so much less today than they used to. Moreover, __30__ improvements have made it possible to __31__ memory circuitry that is small enough to fit into the portable personal computers that many of us own and use. __32__, as the price of computation has declined the average consumer and business have spent more on purchasing computers.

__33__ improved agricultural technology, hybrid() seeds, __34__ animal breeding, and so on have vastly increased the amount of output a typical farmer can produce. The prices of goods such as meats and grains have fallen sharply relative to the prices of most other goods and services. As agricultural prices have fallen, many households have decreased their total expenses on food. Even though the __35__ of a product purchased generally increases when its price falls, total expenses on it may decline.



Section A

1. W: I'd like to take a trip to Florida for my spring break. Can you give me any idea where to go?

M: I could tell you about the places I've visited, but I think you'd better look up a travel agency to help with the arrangements.

Q: What does the man suggest the woman do?

2. M: I'm really tired of driving at night even though the traffic seems fine.

W: I see. Let's stop for some food and then find a motel nearby so we can start early tomorrow.

Q: What do we learn about the speakers?

3. M: Jeff's got a lot of good ideas. Do you think he's willing to come to the meeting?

W: Oh, I think he'd be glad to come, but what's difficult is getting the guy to speak before a large crowd.

Q: What does the woman imply about Jeff?

4. W: I hear you are leaving the company and going back to school this year.

M: Yes. I'm enrolled in a graduate program in public administration.

Q: What is the man going to do?

5. W: Have you applied for the art director position?

M: No. I'd like to, but the job starts on May 1, and I won't be available until June.

Q: What does the man mean?

6. W: Will my car be ready by the end of the day?

M: It should be. I'll call if there're any problems. We are open until six.

Q: What is probably the man's job?

7. W: I have a big paper due Monday, but I promised Laura we'd clean the apartment this weekend. What am I going to do?

M: Why don't you just see if Laura can wait for a week or two?

Q: What does the man suggest the woman do?

8. W: Construction on the bridge has really slowed the traffic.

M: I know. Since they started working, the time it takes me to get to work has doubled.

Q: What are the speakers talking about?

Conversation 1 □□□□□□□□

W: Sales Department. Can I help you?

M: Oh, yes, I hope so. My name is Kings Bruce of GPF Limited. We need some supplies for our design office.

W: I see. What sort of things are you looking for, Mr. Kings Bruce?

M: Well, first of all, we need one complete new drawing board.

W: Well, in the standard range, we have the D044 and the D045 models.
 M: Oh, what's the difference between them?
 W: Well, the D045 has its own mending system and it does cost slightly more as a result.
 M: So what's the total price?
 W: For the D045 it's 387.50.
 M: And, does that include the value added tax?
 W: Oh, yes!
 M: Can you tell me how long it takes to deliver?
 W: I can't give a definite date now, I'm afraid, because it depends on the other orders we have to get out. But it would certainly be within 3 weeks.
 M: OK, now we also want some drawing pens, ink and correction fluid, and some drawing paper.
 W: Ah, now the lady who deals with drawing office supplies isn't here this morning, I'm afraid. But I could ask her to give you a ring this afternoon if you like.
 M: Oh, yes, thank you.
 W: What's your telephone number?
 M: It's reading... That is code 0734, 21653 extension 51.
 W: OK, I'll get Miss Thompson to ring you this afternoon. Now would you like me to place an order for one D045 drawing board?
 M: Yes, please. You've been most helpful. Goodbye.
 W: Goodbye!

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. What is the man's purpose in making the telephone call?
10. Why can't the man order the other drawing office supplies right now?
11. What is the man's telephone number?

Conversation 2 □□□□□

W: I'm so worried about Mark these days. Ever since he moved into his own apartment, he's been losing weight. He really doesn't look well at all.
 M: He should try to gain some weight. He is probably not eating enough.
 W: Well, anyway, how is Tim these days?
 M: Tim? Oh, Tim has me worried, too. He is really getting much too fat. He needs to lose about 75 pounds now.
 W: That's a lot of weight to lose. What does Tim eat?
 M: I really don't know. But I'm sure he is eating too much cake and candy.
 W: Well, did I tell you Mark doesn't eat any meat now? He only eats vegetables and fruit.
 M: That's probably why he is so thin. Does he smoke?
 W: Does he smoke? About two packs of cigarettes a day! That's my son, a smoking vegetarian. M: Hmm, if he stopped smoking, he would gain weight. I know he would. Tim put on a lot of weight when he stopped smoking.
 W: Does Tim play any sports?

M: Play sports? Oh, my! I keep telling him, Tim, dear, you really need to get some exercise. And do you know what he does? He just gets angry.

W: I know. Mark doesn't exercise either.

M: Did you tell him?

W: Of course, but you know what it is like being a mother of a 30-year-old boy. They just don't think they need your advice anymore. I wish Mark would find a nice girlfriend to relax and have fun with. I heard Tim has a girlfriend at last. That's wonderful.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. When did Mark start losing weight according to the woman?

13. Why is the man worried about Tim?

14. What do Mark and Tim have in common?

15. What is the woman's wish for mark?

Section B

Passage 1 Diane Martinet □□□□

Good afternoon. This is Diane Martinet with the midday news on KALF. Fires in California continue to burn out of control, and several small towns in the forests near San Francisco are still in danger. One of the greatest dangers to the 500 firefighters, however, comes not from the fires but from poisonous plants in the forest. Many firefighters have gotten skin problems after touching the plants and at least three have had to go to the hospital for a treatment for their skin problems. NASA, the National Aeronautics and Space Agency, today announced in Florida that the next space shuttle mission has been canceled. The mission was scheduled for an 11:30 A.M. takeoff on Tuesday. However, the flight has been canceled because of problems with the spaceship's central computer system. NASA technicians noticed the computer problems during last-minute checks. Seven teenager computer specialists have been arrested by police in New Jersey. After taking an advanced computer course at school, the seven boys, all from Princeton, New Jersey, illegally obtained top-secret information from government computers in Washington. They also started to use their home computers to access telephone networks. In New York, the value of the dollar stayed the same today. But in Tokyo, the dollar fell dramatically. At the end of the day, it was worth 83 yen, compared to 88 yen yesterday. And now, here's Joe Santos with the sports news.

Questions 16 to 19 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. What does the midday news on KALF say about fires in California?

17. What do we learn about many of the firefighters?

18. What do we learn about the space shuttle mission?

19. What do we learn about the seven boys in New Jersey?

Passage 2

When you live in an apartment building where only a wall separates you from your neighbors, everyone needs to be considerate to each other. That's not what happened in my apartment building. Someone was always leaving her clothes in the washers and dryers in the laundry room. I got tired of running up and down the stairs to see if the clothes have been removed so I could start my own wash. Obviously someone else got tired with it too because one day someone took clothes from the washer and dryer and dumped them in the corner. This act started a battle of letters posted on the wall of the laundry room. The first letter was from Mindy Lance, who was really angry that her clothes had been removed from the washer and dryer and dumped. She then threatened to dump anybody else's clothes she herself found in the washer and dryer. Mindy Lance's letter enraged other residents and they posted letters to her. Eventually, Mindy began behaving properly but hard feelings remained. The problem could have been resolved better. If residents had informed the building manager, she then could have in-formed all residents that clothes should be removed from the washers and dryers within 15 minutes after their washes were done. Those who refuse to obey might not have their leases renewed. That would be a fair common-sense solution. Neighbor problems may sometimes seem inevitable, but it's important to resolve them fairly.

Questions 20 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

20. What does the speaker think residents in an apartment building need to be?

21. What started a battle of letters in the laundry room?

22. What does the speaker think might be a better way to resolve the problem?

Passage 3

In today's class we'll discuss Toni Morrison's novel *Beloved*. As I'm sure you all know, Morrison is both a popular and a highly respected author and it's not easy to be both. Born in 1931, Morrison has written some of the most touching and intelligent works on the African-American experience ever written by anyone. And yet to call her an African-American writer doesn't seem to do her justice. In many ways she is simply an American writer and certainly one of our best. *Beloved* is a truly remarkable work. It was recommended for nearly every major literary prize, including the National Book Award and the National Book Critics Circle Award. And it in fact won the Pulitzer Prize for fiction in 1988. Morrison herself is distinguished for having won the Nobel Prize for literature in 1993. What makes *Beloved* unique is the skillful short way in which Morrison blends intensely personal story-telling and American history, racial themes and gender themes, the experience of blacks with the experience of all people everywhere, the down-to-earth reality of slavery with the sense of mysterious spirituality. We'll be paying special attention to these themes as we discuss this work. I'm particularly interested

in your views on the relative importance of race and gender in this book. Is it more important that Sethe, the main character, is black, or that she is a woman? Which contributes more to her being? What does Morrison tell us about both?

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

23. What do we learn about Toni Morrison?

24. What honor did Toni Morrison receive in 1993?

25. What does the speaker tell us about Sethe, the main character in Morrison's novel *Beloved*?

Section C

Many college students today own personal computers that cost anywhere from \$1000 to perhaps \$5000 or more. In addition, it is not uncommon for them to purchase software costing another several hundred dollars. Twenty years ago, computers were available, but they were very large and extremely expensive. Few, if any, individuals purchased computers for home use. Over the years, the price of the "guts" of a computer-its memory-has declined to less than a thousandth of the price per unit of memory that prevailed twenty years ago. This is the main reason why computers cost so much less today than they used to. Moreover, technological improvements have made it possible to manufacture memory circuitry that is small enough to fit into the portable personal computers that many of us own and use. In short, as the price of computation has declined the average consumer and business have spent more on purchasing computers.

By contrast improved agricultural technology, hybrid() seeds, scientific animal breeding, and so on have vastly increased the amount of output a typical farmer can produce. The prices of goods such as meats and grains have fallen sharply relative to the prices of most other goods and services. As agricultural prices have fallen, many households have decreased their total expenses on food. Even though the quantity of a product purchased generally increases when its price falls, total expenses on it may decline.

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Part II Listening Comprehension (25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

1. A) See a doctor about her strained shoulder.
B) Use a ladder to help her reach the tea.
C) Replace the cupboard with a new one.
D) Place the tea on a lower shelf next time.
2. A) At Mary Johnson's.
B) At a painter's studio.
C) In an exhibition hall.
D) Outside an art gallery.
3. A) The teacher evaluated lacks teaching experience.
B) She does not quite agree with what the man said.
C) The man had better talk with the students himself.
D) New students usually cannot offer a fair evaluation.
4. A) He helped Doris build up the furniture.
B) Doris helped him arrange the furniture.
C) Doris fixed up some of the bookshelves.
D) He was good at assembling bookshelves.
5. A) He doesn't get on with the others.
B) He doesn't feel at ease in the firm.
C) He has been taken for a fool.
D) He has found a better position.
6. A) They should finish the work as soon as possible.
B) He will continue to work in the garden himself.
C) He is tired of doing gardening on weekends.
D) They can hire a gardener to do the work.
7. A) The man has to get rid of the used furniture.

- B) The man's apartment is ready for rent.
 - C) The furniture is covered with lots of dust.
 - D) The furniture the man bought is inexpensive.
8. A) The man will give the mechanic a call.
- B) The woman is waiting for a call.
 - C) The woman is doing some repairs.
 - D) The man knows the mechanic very well.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) She had a job interview to attend.
- B) She was busy finishing her project.
 - C) She had to attend an important meeting.
 - D) She was in the middle of writing an essay.
10. A) Accompany her roommate to the classroom.
- B) Hand in her roommate's application form.
 - C) Submit her roommate's assignment.
 - D) Help her roommate with her report.
11. A) Where Dr. Ellis's office is located.
- B) When Dr. Ellis leaves his office.
 - C) Directions to the classroom building.
 - D) Dr. Ellis's schedule for the afternoon.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. A) He finds it rather stressful.
- B) He is thinking of quitting it.
 - C) He can handle it quite well.
 - D) He has to work extra hours.
13. A) The 6:00 one.
- B) The 6:30 one.
 - C) The 7:00 one.
 - D) The 7:30 one.
14. A) It is an awful waste of time.
- B) He finds it rather unbearable.
 - C) The time on the train is enjoyable.
 - D) It is something difficult to get used to.
15. A) Reading newspapers.
- B) Chatting with friends.
 - C) Listening to the daily news.
 - D) Planning the day's work.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 16. A) Ignore small details while reading.
- B) Read at least several chapters at one sitting.
- C) Develop a habit of reading critically.
- D) Get key information by reading just once or twice.
- 17. A) Choose one's own system of marking.
- B) Underline the key words and phrases.
- C) Make as few marks as possible.
- D) Highlight details in a red color.
- 18. A) By reading the textbooks carefully again.
- B) By reviewing only the marked parts.
- C) By focusing on the notes in the margins.
- D) By comparing notes with their classmates.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 19. A) The sleep a person needs varies from day to day.
- B) The amount of sleep for each person is similar.
- C) One can get by with a couple of hours of sleep.
- D) Everybody needs some sleep for survival.
- 20. A) It is a made-up story.
- B) It is beyond cure.
- C) It is a rare exception.
- D) It is due to an accident.
- 21. A) His extraordinary physical condition.
- B) His mother's injury just before his birth.
- C) The unique surroundings of his living place.
- D) The rest he got from sitting in a rocking chair.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 22. A) She invested in stocks and shares on Wall Street.
- B) She learned to write for financial newspapers.
- C) She developed a strong interest in finance.
- D) She tenderly looked after her sick mother.
- 23. A) She made a wise investment in real estate.

- B) She sold her restaurant with a substantial profit.
 - C) She got 7.5 million dollars from her ex-husband.
 - D) She inherited a big fortune from her father.
24. A) She was extremely mean with her money.
- B) She was dishonest in business dealings.
 - C) She frequently ill-treated her employees.
 - D) She abused animals including her pet dog.
25. A) She made a big fortune from wise investment.
- B) She built a hospital with her mother's money.
 - C) She made huge donations to charities.
 - D) She carried on her family's tradition.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Among the kinds of social gestures most significant for second-language teachers are those which are __26__ in form but different in meaning in the two cultures. For example, a Colombian who wants someone to __27__ him often signals with a hand movement in which all the fingers of one hand, cupped, point downward as they move rapidly __28__. Speakers of English have a similar gesture though the hand may not be cupped and the fingers may be held more loosely, but for them the gesture means goodbye or go away, quite the __29__ of the Colombian gesture. Again, in Colombia, a speaker of English would have to know that when he __30__ height he must choose between different gestures depending on whether he is __31__ a human being or an animal. If he keeps the palm of the hand __32__ the floor, as he would in his own culture when making known the height of a child, for example, he will very likely be greeted by laughter; in Colombia this gesture is __33__ for the description of animals. In order to describe human beings he should keep the palm of his hand __34__ to the floor. Substitutions of one gesture for the other often create not only humorous but also __35__ moments. In both of the examples above, speakers from two different cultures have the same gesture, physically, but its meaning differs sharply.



Section A

1. W: I can't seem to reach the tea at the back of the cupboard.
M: Oh. Why don't you use the ladder? You might strain your shoulder.
Q: What does the man suggest the woman do?
2. W: Since it's raining so hard, let's go and see the new exhibits.
M: That's a good idea. Mary Johnson is one of my favorite painters.
Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?
3. M: I hear the students gave the new teacher an unfair evaluation.
W: It depends on which students you are talking about.
Q: What does the woman imply?
4. W: It must have taken you a long time to fix up all these book shelves.
M: It wasn't too bad. I got Doris to do some of them.
Q: What does the man mean?
5. W: Rod, I hear you'll be leaving at the end of this month. Is it true?
M: Yeah. I've been offered a much better position with another firm. I'd be a fool to turn it down.
Q: Why is the man quitting his job?
6. W: I honestly don't want to continue the gardening tomorrow, Tony?
M: Neither do I. But I think we should get it over with this weekend.
Q: What does the man mean?
7. W: You've already furnished your apartment?
M: I found some used furniture was dirt cheap.
Q: What do we learn from the conversation?
8. W: Has the mechanic called the bus repairers?
M: Not yet. I'll let you know when he calls.
Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

Conversation 1

- M: Hello, Matt Ellis speaking.
- W: Hello, Dr. Ellis. My name's Pan Johnson. My roommate, Janet Holmes, wanted me to call you.
- M: Janet Holmes? Oh, that's right. She's in my Shakespearean English class. Has anything happened to her?
- W: Nothing. It's just that she submitted a job application yesterday and the company asked her in for an interview today. She's afraid she won't be able to attend your class this afternoon though. I'm calling to see whether it would be OK if I gave you her essay. Janet said it's due today.
- M: Certainly. That would be fine. Uh, you can either drop it off at my class or bring it to my office.
- W: Would it be all right to come by your office around 4:00? I'm afraid I can't

come any earlier because I have three classes this afternoon.

M: Uh, I won't be here when you come. I'm supposed to be at a meeting from 3:00 to 6:00, but how about leaving it with my secretary? She usually stays until 5:00.

W: Fine. Please tell her I'll be there at 4:00. And Dr. Ellis, one more thing, could you tell me where your office is? Janet told me where your class is, but she didn't give me directions to your office.

M: Well, I'm in Room 302 of the Gregory Building. I'll tell my secretary to put the paper in my mail box, and I'll get it when I return.

W: I sure appreciate it. Goodbye, Dr. Ellis.

M: Goodbye, Ms. Johnson.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. Why couldn't the woman's roommate attend the Shakespearean English class that afternoon?

10. What favor is the woman going to do for her roommate?

11. What does the woman want to know at the end of the conversation?

Conversation 2

W: How are things going, Roald?

M: Not bad, Jane. I'm involved in several projects and it's a long working day. But I'm used to that so it doesn't bother me too much.

W: I heard you have moved to a new house in the suburb. How do you like commuting to London every day? Don't you find it strained?

M: It was terrible at first, especially getting up before dawn to catch that 6:30 train. But it's bearable now that I'm used to it.

W: Don't you think it's an awful waste of time? I couldn't bear to spend three hours sitting in a train every day.

M: I used to feel the same as you. But now I quite enjoy it.

W: How do you pass the time? Do you bring some work with you to do on the train?

M: Ah, that's a good question. In the morning, I just sit in comfort and read the papers to catch up with the news. On the way home at night, I relax with a good book or chat with friends or even have a game of bridge.

W: I suppose you know lots of people on the train now.

M: Yes, I bumped into someone I know on the platform every day. Last week I came across a couple of old school friends and we spent the entire journey in the bar.

W: It sounds like a good club. You never know. I may join it too.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. What does the man say about his job?

13. Which train does the man take to work every day?

14. How does the man feel about commuting to work every day now?

15. How does the man spend his time on the morning train?

Section B

Passage 1 □□□□□□

Most American college students need to be efficient readers. This is necessary because full-time students probably have to read several hundred pages every week. They don't have time to read a chapter three or four times. They need to extract as much information as possible from the first or second reading. An extraordinarily important study skill is knowing how to mark a book. Students mark the main ideas and important details with a pen or pencil, yellow or blue or orange. Some students mark new vocabulary in a different color. Most students write questions or short notes in the margins. Marking a book is a useful skill, but it's important to do it right. First, read a chapter with one pen in your hand and others next to you on the desk. Second, read a whole paragraph before you mark anything. Don't mark too much. Usually you will mark about 10% of a passage. Third, decide on your own system for marking. For example, maybe you will mark main ideas in yellow, important details in blue and new words in orange. Maybe you will put question marks in the margin when you don't understand something. When your chapter is a rainbow of markings, you don't have to read all of it again before an exam. Instead, you just need to review your marks and you can save a lot of time.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. What should American college students do to cope with their heavy reading assignments?
17. What suggestion does the speaker give about marking a textbook?
18. How should students prepare for an exam according to the speaker?

Passage 2 □□□□□□□□

The thought of having no sleep for 24 hours or more isn't a pleasant one for most people. The amount of sleep that each person needs varies. In general, each of us needs about 8 hours of sleep each day to keep us healthy and happy. Some people, however, can get by with just a few hours of sleep at night. It doesn't matter when or how much a person sleeps. But everyone needs some rest to stay alive. Few doctors would have thought that there might be an exception to this. Sleep is, after all, a very basic need. But a man named Al Herpin turned out to be a real exception, for supposedly, he never slept! Al Herpin was 90 years old when doctors came to his home in New Jersey. They hoped to challenge the claim that he never slept. But they were surprised. Though they watched him every hour of the day, they never saw Herpin sleeping. He did not even own a bed. He never needed one. The closest that Herpin came to resting was to sit in a rocking chair and read a half dozen newspapers. His doctors were puzzled by the strange case of permanent sleeplessness. Herpin offered the only clue to his condition. He remembered some talk about his mother having been injured several days

before he had been born. Herpin died at the age of 94, never, it seems, having slept at all.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. What is taken for granted by most people?
20. What do doctors think of Al Herpin's case?
21. What could have accounted for Al Herpin's sleeplessness?

Passage 3

Hetty Green was a very spoiled, only child. She was born in Massachusetts USA in 1835. Her father was a millionaire businessman. Her mother was often ill, and so from the age of two her father took her with him to work and taught her about stocks and shares. At the age of six she started reading the daily financial newspapers and opened her own bank account. Her father died when she was 21 and she inherited 7.5 million dollars. She went to New York and invested on Wall Street. Hetty saved every penny, eating in the cheapest restaurants for 15 cents. She became one of the richest and most hated women in the world. At 33 she married Edward Green, a multi-millionaire, and had two children, Ned and Sylvia. Hetty's meanness was well-known. She always argued about prices in shops. She walked to the local grocery store to buy broken biscuits which were much cheaper, and to get a free bone for her much loved dog. Once she lost a two-cent stamp and spent the night looking for it. She never bought clothes and always wore the same long, ragged black skirt. Worst of all, when her son, Ned, fell and injured his knee, she refused to pay for a doctor and spent hours looking for free medical help. In the end Ned lost his leg. When she died in 1916, she left her children 100 million dollars. Her daughter built a hospital with her money.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. What do we learn about Hetty Green as a child?
23. How did Hetty Green become rich overnight?
24. Why was Hetty Green much hated?
25. What do we learn about Hetty's daughter?

Section C

Among the kinds of social gestures most significant for second-language teachers are those which are identical in form but different in meaning in the two cultures. For example, a Colombian who wants someone to approach him often signals with a hand movement in which all the fingers of one hand, cupped, point downward as they move rapidly back and forth. Speakers of English have a similar gesture though the hand may not be cupped and the fingers may be held more loosely, but for them the gesture means goodbye or go away, quite the opposite of the Colombian gesture. Again, in Colombia, a speaker of English would have to know that when he indicates height he must choose between different gestures depending on whether he is referring to a human being or an animal. If he keeps the palm of the hand parallel to the

floor, as he would in his own culture when making known the height of a child, for example, he will very likely be greeted by laughter; in Colombia this gesture is reserved for the description of animals. In order to describe human beings he should keep the palm of his hand at a right angle to the floor. Substitutions of one gesture for the other often create not only humorous but also embarrassing moments. In both of the examples above, speakers from two different cultures have the same gesture, physically, but its meaning differs sharply.

2014 年 6 月 11 日

Part II Listening Comprehension (25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A, B, C, and D, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

1. A) He has proved to be a better reader than the woman.
B) He has difficulty understanding the book.
C) He cannot get access to the assigned book.
D) He cannot finish his assignment before the deadline.
2. A) She will drive the man to the supermarket.
B) The man should buy a car of his own.
C) The man needn't go shopping every week.
D) She can pick the man up at the grocery store.
3. A) Get more food and drinks.
B) Ask his friend to come over.
C) Tidy up the place.
D) Hold a party.
4. A) The talks can be held any day except this Friday.
B) He could change his schedule to meet John Smith.
C) The first-round talks should start as soon as possible.
D) The woman should contact John Smith first.
5. A) He understands the woman's feelings.
B) He has gone through a similar experience.
C) The woman should have gone on the field trip.
D) The teacher is just following the regulations.
6. A) She will meet the man halfway.
B) She is sorry the man will not come.
C) She will ask David to talk less.
D) She has to invite David to the party.
7. A) Few students understand Prof. Johnson's lectures.

- B) Few students meet Prof. Johnson's requirements.
 - C) Many students find Prof. Johnson's lectures boring.
 - D) Many students have dropped Prof. Johnson's class.
8. A) Check their computer files.
- B) Make some computations.
 - C) Study a computer program.
 - D) Assemble a computer.

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) It allows him to make a lot of friends.
- B) It requires him to work long hours.
 - C) It enables him to apply theory to practice.
 - D) It helps him understand people better.
10. A) It is intellectually challenging.
- B) It requires him to do washing-up all the time.
 - C) It exposes him to oily smoke all day long.
 - D) It demands physical endurance and patience.
11. A) In a hospital.
- B) At a coffee shop.
 - C) At a laundry.
 - D) In a hotel.
12. A) Getting along well with colleagues.
- B) Paying attention to every detail.
 - C) Planning everything in advance.
 - D) Knowing the needs of customers.

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

13. A) The pocket money British children get.
- B) The annual inflation rate in Britain.
 - C) The things British children spend money on.
 - D) The rising cost of raising a child in Britain.
14. A) It enables children to live better.
- B) It goes down during economic recession.
 - C) It often rises higher than inflation.
 - D) It has gone up 25% in the past decade.
15. A) Save up for their future education.
- B) Pay for small personal things.
 - C) Buy their own shoes and socks.
 - D) Make donations when necessary.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 19 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 16. A) District managers.
- B) Regular customers.
- C) Sales directors.
- D) Senior clerks.
- 17. A) The support provided by the regular clients.
- B) The initiative shown by the sales representatives.
- C) The urgency of implementing the company's plans.
- D) The important role played by district managers.
- 18. A) Some of them were political-minded.
- B) Fifty percent of them were female.
- C) One third of them were senior managers.
- D) Most of them were rather conservative.
- 19. A) He used too many quotations.
- B) He was not gender sensitive.
- C) He did not keep to the point.
- D) He spent too much time on details.

Questions 20 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 20. A) State your problem to the head waiter.
- B) Demand a discount on the dishes ordered.
- C) Ask to see the manager politely but firmly.
- D) Ask the name of the person waiting on you.
- 21. A) Your problem may not be understood correctly.
- B) You don't know if you are complaining at the right time.
- C) Your complaint may not reach the person in charge.
- D) You can't tell how the person on the line is reacting.
- 22. A) Demand a prompt response.
- B) Provide all the details.
- C) Send it by express mail.
- D) Stick to the point.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 23. A) Fashion designer.
- B) Architect.

- C) City planner.
 - D) Engineer.
24. A) Do some volunteer work.
- B) Get a well-paid part-time job.
- C) Work flexible hours.
- D) Go back to her previous post.
25. A) Few baby-sitters can be considered trustworthy.
- B) It will add to family's financial burden.
- C) A baby-sitter is no replacement for a mother.
- D) The children won't get along with a baby-sitter.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard.

Almost every child, on the first day he sets foot in a school building, is smarter, more __26__, less afraid of what he doesn't know, better at finding and __27__, more confident, resourceful(资源丰富的), persistent and __28__ than he will ever be again in his schooling - or, unless he is very unusual and very lucky, for the rest of his life. Already, by paying close attention to and __29__ the world and people around him, and without any school-type formal instruction, he has done a task far more difficult, complicated and __30__ than anything he will be asked to do in school, or than any of his teachers has done for years. He has solved the __31__ of language. He has discovered it - babies don't even know that language exists - and he has found out how it works and learnt to use it __32__. He has done it by exploring it by experimenting, by developing his own model of the grammar of language, by __33__ and seeing whether it works by gradually changing it and __34__ it until it does work. And while he has been doing this, he has been learning other things as well, including many of the __35__ that the schools think only they can teach him, and many that are more complicated than the ones they do try to teach him.

□□

Section A

1. W: Just imagine! We have to finish reading 300 pages before Monday! How

can the professor expect us to do it in such a short time?

M: Yeah, but what troubles me is that I can't find the book in the library or in the university bookstore.

Q: What does the man mean?

2. M: Do you think I could borrow your car to go grocery shopping? The supermarkets outside the city are so much cheaper. I'd also be happy to pick up anything you need.

W: Well, I don't like to let anyone else drive my car. Tell you what, why don't we go together?

Q: What does the woman mean?

3. M: Forgive the mess in here. We had a party last night. Here were a lot of people and they all brought food.

W: Yeah, I can tell. Well, I guess it's pretty obvious what you'll be doing most of today.

Q: What does the woman think the man will do?

4. W: What time would suit you for the first-round talks with John Smith?

M: Well, you know my schedule. Other than this Friday, one day is as good as the next

Q: What does the man mean?

5. W: I was so angry yesterday! My biology teacher did not even let me explain why I missed the field trip. He just wouldn't let me pass!

M: That doesn't seem fair, I'd feel that way too if I were you.

Q: What does the man imply?

6. M: I really can't stand the way David controls the conversation all the time. If he is going to be at your Christmas party, I just won't come.

W: I'm sorry you feel that way, but my mother insists that he come.

Q: What does the woman imply?

7. W: You're taking a course with Prof. Johnson. What's your impression so far?

M: Well, many students could hardly stay awake in his class without first drinking a cup of coffee.

Q: What does the man imply?

8. W: Have you ever put a computer together before?

M: No, never. But I think if we follow these instructions exactly, we won't have much trouble.

Q: What are the speakers going to do?

Conversation 1

W: What sort of hours do you work, Steve?

M: Well, I have to work very long hours, about eleven hours a day.

W: What time do you start?

M: I work 9 to 3, then I start again at 5:30 and work until 11, six days a week. So I have to work very unsocial hours.

W: And do you have to work at the weekend?

M: Oh, yes. That's our busiest time. I get Wednesdays off.

W: What are the things you have to do and the things you don't have to do?
 M: Uh, I don't have to do the washing-up, so that's good. I have to wear white, and I have to keep everything in the kitchen totally clean.
 W: What's hard about the job?
 M: You are standing up all the time. When we are busy, people get angry and sharp, but that's normal.
 W: How did you learn the profession?
 M: Well, I did a two-year course at college. In the first year we had to learn the basics, and then we had to take exams.
 W: Was it easy to find a job?
 M: I wrote to about six hotels and one of them gave me my first job, so I didn't have to wait too long.
 W: And what's the secret of being good at your job?
 M: Attention to detail. You have to love it. You have to show passion for it.
 W: And what are your plans for the future?
 M: I want to have my own place when the time is right.

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. What does the man say about his job?
10. What does the man think is the hardest part of his job?
11. Where did the man get his first job after graduation?
12. What does the man say is important to being good at his job?

Conversation 2

W: Now you've seen this table of figures about the pocket money children in Britain get?
 M: Yes. I thought it was quite interesting, but I don't quite understand the column entitled Change. Can you explain what it means?
 W: Well, I think it means the change from the year before. I am not a mathematician, but I assume the rise from 70p to 90p is a rise of 25 percent.
 M: Oh, yes, I see. And the inflation rate is there for comparison.
 W: Yes. Why do you think the rise in pocket money is often higher than inflation?
 M: I am sorry I've no idea. Perhaps parents in Britain are too generous.
 W: Perhaps they are. But it looks as if children were a lot better off in 2001 than they were in 2002. That's strange, isn't it? And they seem to have been better off in 2003 than they are now. I wonder why that is.
 M: Yes, I don't understand that at all.
 W: Anyway, if you had children, how much pocket money would you give them?
 M: I don't know. I think I probably give them two pounds a week.
 W: Would you? And what would you expect them to do with it?
 M: Well, out of that they have to buy some small personal things, but I wouldn't expect them to save to buy their own socks, for example.
 W: Yes. By the way, do most children in your country get pocket money?

M: Yeah, they do.

Question 13 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

13. What is the table of figures about?

14. What do we learn from the conversation about British children's pocket money?

15. Supposing the man had children, what would he expect them to do with their pocket money?

Section B

Passage 1

As the new sales director for a national computer firm, Alex Gordon was looking forward to his first meeting with the company's district managers. Everyone arrived on time, and Alex's presentation went extremely well. He decided to end the meeting with the conversation about the importance of the district managers to the company's plans. "I believe we are going to continue to increase our share of the market," he began, "because of the quality of the people in this room. The district manager is the key to the success of the sales representatives in his district. He sets the term for everyone else. If he has ambitious goals and is willing to put in long hours, everyone in his unit will follow his example." When Alex has finished, he received polite applause, but hardly the warm response he had hoped for. Later he spoke with one of the senior manager. "Things were going so well until the end", Alex said disappointedly. "Obviously, I said the wrong thing." "Yes," the district manager replied. "Half of our managers are women. Most have worked their way up from sales representatives, and they are very proud of the role they played in the company's growth. They don't care at all about political correctness. But they were definitely surprised and distressed to be referred to as 'he' in your speech."

Questions 16 to 19 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. Who did Alex Gordon speak to at the first meeting?

17. What did Alex want to emphasize at the end of his presentation?

18. What do we learn about the audience at the meeting?

19. Why did Alex fail to receive the warm response he had hoped for?

Passage 2

The way to complain is to act business-like and important. If your complaint is immediate, suppose you got the wrong order at a restaurant, make a polite but firm request to see the manager. When the manager comes, ask his or her name. And then state your problem and what you expect to have done about it. Be polite! Shouting or acting rude will get you nowhere. But also be firm in making your complaint. Besides, act important. This doesn't mean to put on airs and say "do you know who I am?" What it means is that people are often treated the way they expect to be treated. If you act like someone who expects a fair request to be granted, chances are it will be granted. The worst

way to complain is over the telephone- You are speaking to a voice coming from someone you cannot see. So you can't tell how the person on the line is reacting. It is easy for that person to give you the run-around. Complaining in person or by letter is generally more effective. If your complaint does not require an immediate response, it often helps to complain by letter. If you have an appliance that doesn't work, send a letter to the store that sold it. Be business-like and stick to the point. Don't spend a paragraph on how your uncle John tried to fix the problem and couldn't.

Questions 20 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

20. What does the speaker suggest you do when you are not served properly at a restaurant?

21. Why does the speaker say the worst way to complain is over the telephone?

22. What should you do if you make a complaint by letter?

Passage 3

Barbara Sanders is a wife and the mother of two children, ages 2 and 4. Her husband, Tom, is an engineer and makes an excellent salary. Before Barbara had children, she worked as an architect for the government, designing government housing. She quit her job when she became pregnant, but is now interested in re-turning to work. She's been offered an excellent job with the government her husband feels it's unnecessary for her to work since the family does not need the added income. He also thinks that a woman should stay home with her children. If Barbara feels the need to do socially important work, he thinks that she should do volunteer work one or two days a week. Barbara, on the other hand, has missed the excitement of her profession and does not feel she would be satisfied doing volunteer work. She would also like to have her own income, so she does not have to ask her husband for money whenever she wants to buy something. She does not think it's necessary to stay home every day with the children and she knows a very reliable baby-sitter who's willing to come to her house. Tom does not think a baby-sitter can replace a mother and thinks it's a bad idea for the children to spend so much time with someone who's not part of the family.

Question 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

23. What was Barbara's profession before she had children?

24. What does Barbara's husband suggest she do if she wants to work?

25. What does Tom think about hiring a baby-sitter?

Section C

Almost every child, on the first day he sets foot in a school building, is smarter, more curious, less afraid of what he doesn't know, better at finding and figuring things out, more confident, resourceful, persistent and independent than he will ever be again in his schooling or, unless he is very unusual and very lucky, for the rest of his life. Already, by paying close

attention to and interacting with the world and people around him, and without any school-type formal instruction, he has done a task far more difficult, complicated and abstract than anything he will be asked to do in school, or than any of his teachers has done for years. He has solved the mystery of language. He has discovered it-babies don't even know that language exists-and he has found out how it works and learnt to use it appropriate. He has done it by exploring, by experimenting, by developing his own model of the grammar of language, by trying it out and seeing whether it works by gradually changing it and refining it until it does work. And while he has been doing this, he has been learning other things as well, including many of the concepts that the schools think only they can teach him, and many that are more complicated than the ones they do try to teach him.

2014 □ 12 □ □□□

Part II Listening Comprehension (25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A, B, C. and D, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

1. A. The woman is fussy about the cleanness of the apartment.
B. He has not cleaned the apartment since his mother's visit.
C. He does not remember when his mother canoe over.
D. His mother often helps him to clean the apartment.
2. A. The bus stop is only two minutes' walk.
B. The naming made him short of breath.
C. They might as well take the next bus.
D. The woman is late by a couple of minutes.
3. A. She is suffering a pain in her neck.
B. She is likely to replace Miss Smith.
C. She has to do extra work for a few days.
D. She is quite sick of working overtime.
4. A. Change her job.
B. Buy a dishwasher.
C. Open a flower shop.
D. Start her own business.
5. A. He forgot where he had left the package.
B. He slipped on his way to the post office.
C. He wanted to deliver the package himself.
D. He failed to do what he promised to do.
6. A. The speakers do not agree with each other.
B. The woman does not like horror films.
C. The man pays for the tickets as a rule.
D. The speakers happened" to meet in the cinema.
7. A. The woman is just as unlucky as the man.

- B. The woman is more sensitive than the man.
 - C. The speakers share a common view on love.
 - D. The speakers are unhappy with their marriage.
8. A. Preparations for a forum.
- B. Participants in the forum.
 - C. Organizers of a forum.
 - D. Expectations of the forum.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A. France.
- B. Scandinavia.
 - C. Russia.
 - D. East Europe.
10. A. More women will be promoted in the workplace.
- B. More women will overcome their inadequacies.
 - C. More women will receive higher education.
 - D. More women will work outside the family.
11. A. Try hard to protect women's rights.
- B. Educate men to respect women more.
 - C. Help women acquire more professional skills.
 - D. Spend more time changing women's attitudes.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. A. In a restaurant.
- B. In a hotel lobby.
 - C. At the man's office.
 - D. At the woman's place.
13. A. He is the chief designer of the latest bike model.
- B. He has completed an overseas market survey.
 - C. He is the Managing Director of Jayal Motors.
 - D. He has just come back from a trip to Africa.
14. A. To select the right model.
- B. To get a good import agent.
 - C. To convince the board members.
 - D. To cut down production costs.
15. A. His flexibility.
- B. His vision.
 - C. His intelligence.
 - D. His determination.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A. How being an identical twin influences one's identity.
B. Why some identical twins keep their identities secret.
C. Why some identical twins were separated from birth.
D. How identical twins are born, raised and educated.
17. A. Their second wives were named Linda.
B. They grew up in different surroundings.
C. Their first children were both daughters.
D. They both got married when they were 39.
18. A. They want to find out the relationship between environment and biology.
B. They want to see what characteristics distinguish one from the other.
C. They want to understand how twins communicate when far apart.
D. They want to know whether twins can feel each other's pain.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. A. It is especially attractive to children and the young.
B. It is the first choice of vacationers on the Continent.
C. It is as comfortable as living in a permanent house.
D. It is an inexpensive way of spending a holiday.
20. A. It has a solid plastic frame.
B. It consists of an inner and an outer tent.
C. It is very convenient to set up.
D. It is sold to many Continental countries.
21. A. A groundsheet.
B. A gas stove.
C. A kitchen extension.
D. A spare tent.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. A. It covers 179 square miles.
B. It is as big as New York City.
C. It covers 97 square kilometers.
D. It is only half the size of Spain.
23. A. Its geographic features attracted many visitors.

- B. Its citizens enjoyed a peaceful, comfortable life.
 - C. It imported food from foreign countries.
 - D. It was cut off from the rest of the world.
24. A. The fast development of its neighboring countries.
- B. The increasing investment by developed countries.
 - C. The building of roads connecting it with neighboring countries.
 - D. The establishing of diplomatic relations with France and Spain.
25. A. They work on their farms.
- B. They work in the tourist industry.
 - C. They raise domestic animals.
 - D. They make traditional handicrafts.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

"Don't take many English courses; they won't help you get a decent job."
"Sign up for management classes, so you'll be ready to join the family business when you graduate."

Sound __26__? Many of us have heard suggestions like these __27__ by parents or others close to us. Such comments often seem quite reasonable.

Why, then, should suggestions like these be taken with __28__? The reason is they relate to decisions you should make. You are the one who must __29__ their consequences. One of the worst reasons to follow a particular path in life is that other people want you to. Decisions that affect your life should be your decisions - decisions you make after you've considered various __30__ and chosen the path that suits you best.

Making your own decisions does not mean that you should __31__ the suggestions of others. For instance, your parents do have their own unique experiences that may make their advice helpful, and having __32__ in a great deal of your personal history, they may have a clear view of your strengths and weaknesses. Still, their views are not necessarily accurate. They may still see you as a child, __33__ care and protection. Or they may see only your strengths. Or, in some unfortunate cases, they may __34__ your flaws and shortcomings. People will always be giving you advice. Ultimately, though, you have to make your own __35__.



Section A

1. W: When was the last time you dusted the apartment?

M: When was the last time my mother came over?

Q: What does the man imply?

2. W: Hurry up, Mark. There's a bus coming now.

M: Why run? There will be another one in two or three minutes.

Q: What does the man mean?

3. M: Laura, it seems that you are up to your neck in work. How come you've been so busy?

W: Miss Smith has asked for a sick leave, and I have to take over her work for a couple of days.

Q: What do we learn about the woman?

4. W: Washing dishes at the cafeteria every day is really boring.

M: Why don't you quit and deliver flowers with me?

Q: What does the man suggest the woman do?

5. W: Rod, you said you'd take this package to the post office yesterday.

M: Oh, no, it must have slipped my mind.

Q: What do we learn about the man from the conversation?

6. M: I'm not surprised that you didn't like that movie. I found it really scary myself.

W: So did I. I don't care much for horror movies as a rule.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

7. M: My life experience tells me that love is filled with happiness but it hurts you too.

W: Your words remind me of this saying "honey is sweet but the bee stings".

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

8. M: How many more chairs should I bring in for the forum, six or seven?

W: Bring in all you can find. I'm expecting at least 20 participants.

Q: What are the speakers talking about?

Conversation 1

M: Do you think there's discrimination against women in England today?

W: Certainly, and not just in education and work either, in many other fields as well. The tax situation for women is very unfair, for example.

M: Are women better off in other countries then?

W: It depends on the country. There's certainly much less discrimination in Scandinavia, and maybe in America, too.

M: Do you think the position of English women will improve?

W: In some ways, it will, of course. I'm sure more women will go out to work in the next 20 years. But women have a much greater problem than this to

solve.

M: What's that?

W: The problem of men's attitudes. We can earn more money in the future, but I'm not sure we can change men's attitudes. You see, most men really think that women are inferior. Maybe we are physically weaker, but I don't think this means we are inferior. Then there's another problem.

M: Yes?

W: The problem of women's attitudes. Lots of women are unhappy with their present situation, but most of them probably don't want to fight for change. It could be that the women's liberation movement has to spend more time changing women's attitudes than it spends in changing men's.

M: One last question, some supporters of the woman's liberation movement believed that marriages should be abolished. You agree?

W: No, I don't. It can't happen. What may and should happen is that we teach men to spend more time looking after children and doing housework.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. Where are women said to be less discriminated against?

10. What will happen in England in 20 years according to the conversation?

11. What does the woman think the woman's liberation movement should do?

Conversation 2

M: Cheers, Shirley.

W: Cheers, Paul. What a lovely place for a business lunch! I hope I can concentrate in this heat.

M: I'm sure you will when I tell you about my ideas.

W: You know, I must say I was pleased to hear from you, but from what you said on the phone, everything is so sudden.

M: Well, my father-in-law, who is also the managing director of Jayal Motors, has given me two weeks to prepare a report on the possibility of moving into the export market.

W: Ah, now. Just one thing, Paul. Have you really thought the whole idea through?

M: Of course, I have.

W: Now the key thing in the whole operation is to get a good import agent, and you say the bank will help?

M: I'm almost sure of it.

W: Preliminary studies are all very good, Paul. But if the product can't sell, then there's little use in expanding the factory.

M: Yes, I realize that, Shirley. But we have a very good product. The chief designer has just completed a new improved model.

W: I know your bikes have a very good reputation here, but you have to build up a reputation and a market in Africa.

M: Yes, of course. But the immediate problem is that my father-in-law wants a detailed report by next Monday. Two weeks isn't enough time to prepare a

report, so I need your help.

W: OK, Paul. You've convinced me. I must say I admire your determination.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. Where does the conversation most probably take place?
13. What do we learn about the man's father-in-law?
14. What does the woman think is important in the whole operation?
15. What does the woman admire in the man?

Section B

Passage 1 □□□□□□

Scientists understand how twins are born. Now though, they are trying to explain how being half of a biological pair influences a twin's identity. They want to know why many identical twins make similar choices even when they don't live near each other. For example, Jim Springer and Jim Louis are identical twins. They were separated when they were only 4-month old. The two Jims grew up in different families and did not meet for 39 years. When they finally met, they discovered some surprising similarities between them. Both men were married twice. Their first wives were named Linda, and their second wives were both named Betty. Both twins named their first sons James Allen. Scientists want to know what influences our personality. They study pairs of identical twins who grew up in different surroundings, like Jim Springer and Jim Louis. These twins help scientists understand the connection between environment and biology. Researchers at the University of Minnesota, studied 350 sets of identical twins who did not grow up together. They discovered many similarities in their personalities. Scientists believe that personality characteristics such as friendliness, shyness and fears are not a result of environment. These characteristics are probably inherited. Scientists continue to study identical twins because they are uncertain about them and have many questions. For example, they want to know "Can twins really communicate without speaking?" "Can one twin really feel another twin's pain?" Perhaps with more research, scientists will find the answers.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. What do scientists try to explain according to the passage?
17. What do we learn about the twin Jims?
18. Why are scientists interested in studying identical twins raised in different families?

Passage 2 □□□□

Today I'm going to talk about tents. Camping is still one of the cheapest ways of having a holiday. And each year, over three million people take camping vacations, either here in Britain or abroad, mostly on the Continent. Obviously, camping can't be as comfortable as living in a permanent house, but modern tents can be very comfortable indeed, with windows, bedrooms,

kitchens and sitting rooms. The most popular tent sold in Britain is the frame tent with two bedrooms and sleeping accommodation for four people. There is usually an outer tent of water-proofed fabric and a lighter inner tent or tents with a built-in groundsheet. The outer tent fits over the frame work, this is made of metal poles which are fitted together. The inner tent is attached to this frame. Generally, the inner tent is about half the area of the outer tent. The other half of the outer tent is the living area. This doesn't usually have a groundsheet but you can buy one to fit, though it costs extra. The ordinary 4-bed frame tent doesn't usually have a separate kitchen area, but the larger ones often do. You can buy a kitchen extension for many tents, and it's worth buying one if you plan to stay camping in one place for more than a few days.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. What does the speaker say about camping?
20. What does the passage tell us about the most popular tent sold in Britain?
21. What does the speaker suggest buying if you plan to stay camping in one place for more than a few days?

Passage 3 □□□

Andorra, one of the smallest countries in the world, is located high in the mountains between France and Spain. The country covers only 179 square miles. That is less than half the size of New York City. High, rocky mountains surround Andorra. Until the 1930s, travelers had difficulty reaching the country. Up until that time, people in Andorra lived the way they had lived for centuries. Most Andorrans worked as farmers. Things did not change quickly. When roads were built from France and Spain to Andorra in the 1930s, life picked up speed. Tourists began to visit the small country, these tourists brought in a lot of money to spend while visiting. Many people in Andorra found new jobs in shops or hotels. These changes helped to keep young people in Andorra. There were many more jobs than before the roads were built. Today tourists provide 80 to 90 percent of Andorra's income. More than a million people visit each year, they come to view the rough mountains, they enjoy the quiet way of life. Most people are also interested in the ancient buildings. There are many shops for tourists to browse in. Clothes, watches, wines and other items are sold at low prices in Andorra. Import fees are low, so tourists enjoy the inexpensive shopping. Most of the businesses in Andorra are owned by its citizens. There are not many foreign businesses, some Andorrans still farm and raise sheep and cattle. But most are now involved with the tourist trade.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. How big does the speaker say Andorra is?
23. What can be said about Andorra before the 1930s?
24. What event changed the situation in Andorra?
25. What do most people do in Andorra nowadays?

Section C

"Don't take many English courses, they won't help you get a decent job."
"Sign up for management classes, so you'll be ready to join the family business when you graduate."

Sound familiar? Many of us have heard suggestions like these put forward by parents or others close to us. Such comments often seem quite reasonable.

Why then, should suggestions like these be taken with caution? The reason is they relate to decisions you should make. You are the one who must live with their consequences. One of the worst reasons to follow a particular path in life is that other people want you to. Decisions that affect your life should be your decisions—decisions you make after you've considered various alternatives and chosen the path that suits you best.

Making your own decisions does not mean that you should ignore the suggestions of others. For instance, your parents do have their own unique experiences that may make their advice helpful. And having participated in a great deal of your personal history, they may have a clear view of your strengths and weaknesses. Still, their views are not necessarily accurate. They may still see you as a child, in need of care and protection. Or they may see only your strengths, or in some unfortunate cases they may focus only on your flaws and shortcomings. People will always be giving you advice. Ultimately though, you have to make your own judgments.

2014 □ 12 □ □□□

Part II Listening Comprehension (25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A, B, C, and D, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

1. A) She will go purchase the gift herself.
B) The gift should not be too expensive.
C) The man is not good at balancing his budget.
D) They are going to Jane's house-warming party.
2. A) It takes patience to go through the statistics.
B) He has prepared the statistics for the woman.
C) The woman should take a course in statistics.
D) He is quite willing to give the woman a hand.
3. A) The man wants to make some change in the scripts.
B) The woman does not take the recording seriously.
C) They cannot begin their recording right away.
D) Page 55 is missing from the woman's scripts.
4. A) A significant event in July.
B) Preparations for a wedding.
C) The date of Carl's wedding.
D) The birthday of Carl's bride.
5. A) The man was in charge of scheduling meetings.
B) The man was absent from the weekly meeting.
C) The woman was annoyed at the man's excuse.
D) The woman forgot to tell the man in advance.
6. A) The woman is a marvelous cook.
B) The man cannot wait for his meal.
C) The woman has just bought an oven.
D) The man has to leave in half an hour.
7. A) Whether the man can keep his job.

- B) Where the man got the bad news.
 - C) What items sell well in the store.
 - D) How she can best help the man.
8. A) The woman can sign up for a swimming class.
- B) He works in the physical education department.
- C) The woman has the potential to swim like a fish.
- D) He would like to teach the woman how to swim.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) He teaches in a law school.
- B) He loves classical music.
- C) He is a diplomat.
- D) He is a wonderful lecturer.
10. A) Went to see a play.
- B) Watched a soccer game.
- C) Took some photos.
- D) Attended a dance.
11. A) She decided to get married in three years.
- B) Her mother objected to Eric's flying lessons.
- C) She insisted that Eric pursue graduate studies.
- D) Her father said she could marry Eric right away.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. A) Editor.
- B) Teacher.
- C) Journalist.
- D) Typist.
13. A) The beautiful Amazon rainforests.
- B) A new railway under construction.
- C) Big changes in the Amazon valley.
- D) Some newly discovered scenic spot.
14. A) In news weeklies.
- B) In newspapers' Sunday editions.
- C) In a local evening paper.
- D) In overseas editions of U.S. magazines.
15. A) To be employed by a newspaper.
- B) To become a professional writer.
- C) To sell her articles to news service.
- D) To get her life story published soon.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 16. A) Nodding one's head.
- B) Waving one's hand.
- C) Holding up the forefinger.
- D) Turning the right thumb down.
- 17. A) Looking away from them.
- B) Forming a circle with fingers.
- C) Bowing one's head to them.
- D) Waving or pointing to them.
- 18. A) Looking one's superior in the eye.
- B) Keeping one's arms folded while talking.
- C) Showing the sole of one's foot to a guest.
- D) Using a lot of gestures during a conversation.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 19. A) They had to beg for food after the harvest.
- B) They grew wheat and corn on a small farm.
- C) They shared a small flat with their relatives.
- D) The children walked to school on dirt roads.
- 20. A) Tour Ecuador's Andes Mountains.
- B) Earn an annual income of \$2,800.
- C) Purchase a plot to build a home on.
- D) Send their children to school.
- 21. A) The achievements of the Trickle Up Program.
- B) A new worldwide economic revolution.
- C) Different forms of assistance to the needy.
- D) The life of poor people in developing countries.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 22. A) They are highly sensitive to cold.
- B) They are vitally important to our life.
- C) They are a living part of our body.
- D) They are a chief source of our pain.
- 23. A) It has to be removed in time by a dentist.
- B) It is a rare oral disease among old people.

- C) It contains many nerves and blood vessels.
 - D) It is a sticky and colorless film on the teeth.
24. A) It can change into acids causing damage to their outer covering.
- B) It greatly reduces their resistance to the attacks of bacteria.
 - C) It makes their nerves and blood vessels more sensitive to acid food.
 - D) It combines with food particles to form a film on their surface.
25. A) Food particles.
- B) Gum disease.
 - C) Unhealthy living habits.
 - D) Chemical erosion.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard.

Stunt people(特技演员) are not movie stars, but they are the hidden heroes of many movies.

They were around long before films. Even Shakespeare may have used them in fight scenes. To be good, a fight scene has to look real. Punches must __26__ enemies' jaws. Sword fights must be fought with __27__ swords. Several actors are usually in a fight scene. Their moves must be set up so that no one gets hurt. It is almost like planning a dance performance.

If a movie scene is dangerous, stunt people usually __28__ the stars. You may think you see Tom Cruise running along the top of a train. But it is __29__ his stunt double. Stunt people must __30__ the stars they stand in for. Their height and build should be about the same. But when close-ups are needed, the film __31__ the star. Some stunt people __32__ in certain kinds of scenes. For instance, a stunt woman named Jan Davis does all kinds of jumps. She has leapt from planes and even off the top of a waterfall. Each jump required careful planning and expert __33__.

Yakima Canutt was a famous cowboy stunt man. Among other stunts, he could jump from a second story window onto a horse's back. He __34__ the famous trick of sliding under a moving stagecoach. Canutt also __35__ a new way to make a punch look real. He was the only stunt man ever to get an Oscar.



Section A

1. M: Take a look at this catalogue. Maybe we can find some gifts for Jane's new house.

W: OK. But remember, we can't afford a lot.

Q: What does the woman mean?

2. W: I'm getting absolutely nowhere with these statistics.

M: How about my going through them with you?

Q: What does the man mean?

3. M: We're ready to start the recording, aren't we? Let's begin on Page 55.

W: Sorry. I'm afraid I can't begin right now. I forgot to bring my scripts.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

4. W: Remember. Carl's wedding is on June 26.

M: Oh, thanks for reminding me. I thought it wasn't to be until sometime in July.

Q: What are the speakers talking about?

5. M: Please excuse me for not attending the meeting yesterday. I'm afraid I forgot to check my schedule.

W: That's all right. We had to hold the weekly meeting as scheduled. And everything went well.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

6. W: I've just put our lunch in the oven and it won't be ready for at least half an hour.

M: Mmm, it smells marvelous, but what can I have right now?

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

7. M: I got some bad news today. The store where I work is laying off staff.

W: Are they going to let you go?

Q: What does the woman want to know?

8. W: John, you swim like a fish. I wish I knew how to swim.

M: Why not sign up for the lessons offered by the physical education department?

Q: What does the man mean?

Conversation 1

W: Hi, Eric. How was your weekend?

M: Great! I met Maria's parents. And we told them we want to be engaged.

W: Eric, that's wonderful. Congratulations!

M: Thanks, Alice. I really like her parents too. They're very nice.

Mrs. Carmona speaks four languages, and Mr. Carmona is a diplomat.

In fact, he gave a speech at the law school on Saturday morning.

W: Oh, that was Maria's father? I heard his speech.

M: You did?

W: Well, I heard part of it.

I listened to it for ten minutes and then I fell asleep. I thought I was in class.

Anyway, tell me about your weekend.

M: Saturday evening we saw a play. And Sunday afternoon, we watched a soccer game.

Then Sunday night we all went out for dinner, Maria, her parents and me.

That was the first chance we had to talk.

W: Were you nervous?

M: At first I was. We didn't say much.

Mr. Carmona told us some good stories about his experiences as a diplomat. And he asked me about my hobbies.

W: And what did you say?

M: Well, I didn't tell him about my flying lessons.

I told him about my chess playing and my classical music collection.

W: Good idea. Her parents really approve of you, don't they?

M: I guess so. Maria called this morning and said: "My father told me he'd like you for a son-in-law right now."

W: That's great.

M: Not exactly. I want to get married after graduate school in about three years.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. What does Eric say about Maria's father?

10. What did Eric and Maria do last Sunday afternoon?

11. What do we learn from Maria's phone call this morning?

Conversation 2

M: You're going to wear out the computer's keyboard.

W: Oh. Hi.

M: Do you have any idea what time it is?

W: About 10:00 or 10:30?

M: It's nearly midnight.

W: Really? I didn't know it was so late.

M: Don't you have an early class to teach tomorrow morning?

W: Yes, at 7:00. My commuter class - the students who go to work right after their lesson.

M: Then you ought to go to bed. What are you writing anyway?

W: An article I hope I can sell.

M: Oh, another of your newspaper pieces. What's this one about?

W: Do you remember that trip I took last month?

M: The one up to the Amazon?

W: Well, that's what I'm writing about.

The new highway and the changes it's making in the Amazon valley.

M: It should be interesting.

W: It is. I guess that's why I forgot all about the time.

M: How many articles have you sold now?

W: About a dozen so far.

M: What kind of newspapers buy them?

W: The papers that carry a lot of foreign news.

They usually appear in the big Sunday editions where they need a lot of background stories to help fill up the space between the ads.

M: Is there any future in it?

W: I hope so. There's a chance I may sell this article to a news service.

M: Then your story would be published in several papers, wouldn't it?

W: That's the idea. And it might even be able to do other stories on a regular basis.

M: That would be great.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. What is the woman's occupation?

13. What is the woman writing about?

14. Where did the woman's articles usually appear?

15. What does the woman expect?

Section B

Passage 1 ☐ yes ☐ no

Body language, especially gestures, varies among cultures. For example, a nod of the head means "yes" to most of us. But in Bulgaria and Greece a nod means "no" and a shake of the head means "yes". Likewise, a sign for OK, forming a circle with our forefinger and thumb, means zero in France and money in Japan. Waving or pointing to an Arab business person would be considered rude because that is how Arabs call their dogs over. Folded arms signal pride in Finland, but disrespect in Fiji. The number of bows that the Japanese exchange on greeting each other, as well as the length and the depth of the bows, signals the social status each party feels towards the other. Italians might think you're bored unless you use a lot of gestures during discussions. Many American men sit with their legs crossed with one ankle resting over the opposite knee. However, this would be considered an insult in Muslim countries, where one would never show the sole of the foot to a guest. Likewise, Americans consider eye contact very important, often not trusting someone who is afraid to look you in the eye. But in Japan and many Latin American countries, keeping the eyes lowered is a sign of respect. To look a partner full in the eye is considered a sign of ill breeding and is felt to be annoying.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. What gesture do Bulgarians and Greeks use to express negative responses?

17. What is likely to offend Arab business people?

18. What is considered to be impolite in Muslim countries?

Passage 2

Three years ago, Punched Maya, her husband and five children lived in a shaky flat in Southern Nepal. Every morning, the parents walked the dirt roads seeking work in the rice fields. After the harvest, the family went begging for food. Today, the Mayas own a small paper-bag making company. With the money they've earned, the Mayas have purchased a small plot, on which they grow vegetables and raise goats for additional income. In fact, the family has saved \$68. This is remarkable in a country with an average annual income of \$160. Grace Mbakwa, her husband and eight children once lived hand-to-mouth in Cameroon. Today, the Mbakwas run a clothing manufacturing business and own a home. They are able to send their children to school, at a costly annual sum of \$2 800. The idea of starting her own business seemed impossible to Pilar Moya, a poor woman from Atahualpa high in Ecuador's Andes Mountains. Today, however, she is one of the proud owners of a bakery specializing in sweet cakes. These businesses are part of economic revolution sweeping the developing world. The sponsor is the Trickle Up Program - a non-profit organization founded by New Yorkers Glen and Mildred Leet. This organization offers people like the Mayas, the Mbakwas and Moyas modest \$100 grants. Since 1979, the program has helped over 130,000 of the world's neediest people in 90 countries win small life-saving victories over poverty. And it has turned conventional thinking about foreign aid on its head.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. What do we learn about Punched Maya's family of three years ago?

20. What are the Mbakwas able to do now?

21. What does the speaker mainly talk about?

Passage 3

Take care of your teeth and your teeth will take care of you. Your teeth are a living part of your body. They have nerves and blood vessels. Diseased teeth can cause pain, die and fall out. Plaque is the main enemy of healthy teeth. Everyone has plaque. It is a sticky colorless film that coats the teeth. Plaque is always forming on the teeth, especially at the gum line. If plaque is not removed, it builds up and gets under the gum line. Plaque that is left on the teeth for some time hardens; the result is tooth decay and gum disease. The bacteria in plaque live on sugar. They change sugar into acids, which break down the tooth's harder outer covering. If left untreated, decay goes deeper and deeper into the tooth. After a while, the decay reaches the nerves and blood vessels of the inner tooth. By the time this happens, the tooth has probably started to ache. In addition to tooth decay, there are also gum diseases to watch out for. The bacteria in plaque make poisons that attack the gums. Small pockets form around the teeth. The pockets trap more bacteria and food particles. Finally, the bone supporting the teeth is attacked and

starts to shrink. Teeth become loose and may fall out. Adults lose most teeth this way. Keep your mouth healthy. When you brush your teeth, do a good job.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. What does the speaker say about our teeth?

23. What does the speaker say about plaque?

24. Why is sugar harmful to teeth?

25. What causes adults to lose most of their teeth according to the speaker?

Section C

Stunt people are not movie stars, but they are the hidden heroes of many movies.

They were around long before films. Even Shakespeare may have used them in fight scenes. To be good, a fight scene has to look real. Punches must land on enemies' jaws. Sword fights must be fought with sharp swords. Several actors are usually in a fight scene. Their moves must be set up so that no one gets hurt. It is almost like planning a dance performance.

If a movie scene is dangerous, stunt people usually fill in for the stars. You may think you see Tom Cruise running along the top of a train, but it is probably his stunt double. Stunt people must resemble the stars they stand in for. Their height and build should be about the same. But when close-ups are needed, the film focuses on the star. Some stunt people specialize in certain kinds of scenes. For instance, a stunt woman named Jane Davis does all kinds of jumps. She has leapt from planes and even off the top of waterfall. Each jump required careful planning and expert timing.

Yakima Canutt was a famous cowboy stunt man. Among other stunts, he could jump from a second story window onto a horse's back. He invented the famous trick of sliding under a moving stagecoach. Canutt also figured out a new way to make a punch look real. He was the only stunt man ever to get an Oscar.

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Part II Listening Comprehension (25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A, B, C. and D, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

1. A) The woman should go on playing chess.
B) He is willing to play chess with the woman.
C) The woman has good reason to quit the game.
D) He will give the woman some tips on the game.
2. A) She would like to resume contact with Sally.
B) The man can forward the mail to Mary.
C) She can call Mary to take care of the mail.
D) Mary probably knows Sally's new address.
3. A) He did not attend today's class.
B) His notes are not easy to read.
C) His handwriting has a unique style.
D) He is very pleased to be able to help.
4. A) The new restaurant is a perfect place for dating.
B) The new restaurant caught her fancy immediately.
C) The man has good taste in choosing the restaurant.
D) The man had better choose another restaurant.
5. A) He will help the woman put things away.
B) He has been waiting for the winter sale.
C) He has been looking forward to spring.
D) He will clean the woman's boots for spring.
6. A) The woman often works overtime at weekends.
B) The man often lends books to the woman.
C) The man appreciates the woman's help.
D) The woman is rather forgetful.
7. A) Take a sightseeing trip.

- B) Go to work on foot.
 - C) Start work earlier than usual.
 - D) Take a walk when the weather is nice.
8. A) Temporary closing has disturbed the airport's operation.
 B) The plane is going to land at another airport.
 C) All flights have been delayed due to bad weather.
 D) The airport's management is in real need of improvement.

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) It specializes in safety from leaks.
 B) It is headquartered in London.
 C) It has a chemical processing plant.
 D) It has a partnership with LCP.
10. A) He is a safety inspector.
 B) He is Mr. Grand's friend.
 C) He is a chemist.
 D) He is a salesman.
11. A) The public relations officer.
 B) Head of the personnel department.
 C) Mr. Grand's personal assistant.
 D) Director of the safety department.
12. A) Send a comprehensive description of their work.
 B) Provide details of their products and services.
 C) Leave a message for Mr. Grand.
 D) Wait for Mr. Grand to call back.

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

13. A) She listened to recordings of many European orchestras.
 B) She read a lot about European musicians and their music.
 C) She dreamed of working and living in a European country.
 D) She learned playing the violin from a famous French musician.
14. A) She was a pupil of a famous European violinist.
 B) She gave her first performance with her father.
 C) She became a professional violinist at fifteen.
 D) She began taking violin lessons as a small child.
15. A) It was the chance of a life time.
 B) It was a great challenge to her.
 C) It gave her a chance to explore the city.
 D) It helped her learn classical French music.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 16. A. There are mysterious stories behind his works.
- B. There are many misunderstandings about him.
- C. His works have no match worldwide.
- D. His personal history is little known.
- 17. A. He moved to Stratford-on-Avon in his childhood.
- B. He failed to go beyond grammar school.
- C. He was a member of the town council.
- D. He once worked in a well-known acting company.
- 18. A. Writers of his time had no means to protect their works.
- B. Possible sources of clues about him were lost in a fire.
- C. His works were adapted beyond recognition.
- D. People of his time had little interest in him.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 19. A. Theft.
- B. Cheating.
- C. Air crash.
- D. Road accidents.
- 20. A. Learn the local customs.
- B. Make hotel reservations.
- C. Book tickets well in advance.
- D. Have the right documents.
- 21. A. Contact your agent.
- B. Get a lift if possible.
- C. Use official transport.
- D. Have a friend meet you.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 22. A. Cut down production cost.
- B. Sell inexpensive products.
- C. Specialise in gold ornaments.
- D. Refine the taste of his goods.
- 23. A. At a national press conference.
- B. During a live television interview.

- C. During a local sales promotion campaign.
 - D. At a meeting of top British businesspeople.
24. A. Insulted.
- B. Puzzled.
 - C. Distressed.
 - D. Discouraged.
25. A. The words of some businesspeople are just rubbish.
- B. He who never learns from the past is bound to fail.
 - C. There should be a limit to one's sense of humour.
 - D. He is not laughed at, that laughs at himself first.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard.

Looking at the basic biological systems, the world is not doing very well. Yet economic indicators show the world is __26__. Despite a slow start at the beginning of the eighties, global economic output increased by more than a fifth during the __27__. The economy grew, trade increased, and millions of new jobs were created. How can biological indicators show the __28__ of economic indicators?

The answer is that the economic indicators have a basic fault: they show no difference between resource uses that __29__ progress and those uses that will hurt it. The main measure of economic progress is the gross national product (GNP). __30__, this totals the value of all goods and services produced and subtracts loss in value of factories and equipment. Developed a half-century ago, GNP helped __31__ a common way among countries of measuring change in economic output. For some time, this seemed to work __32__ well, but serious weaknesses are now appearing. As indicated earlier, GNP includes loss in value of factories and equipment, but it does not __33__ the loss of natural resources, including nonrenewable resources such as oil or renewable resources such as forests.

This basic fault can produce a __34__ sense of national economic health. According to GNP, for example, countries that overcut forests actually do better than those that preserve their forests. The trees cut down are counted as income but no subtraction is made for __35__ the forests.



Section A

1. W: I'm going to give up playing chess. I lost again today.

M: Just because you lost? Is that any reason to quit?

Q: What does the man imply?

2. M: Do you know Sally's new address? She's got some mail here, and I'd like to forward it to her.

W: Well, we've not been in touch for quite a while. Let's see. Mary should know it.

Q: What does the woman mean?

3. W: I missed classes this morning. Could you please lend me your notes?

M: My notes? You've never seen my handwriting, have you?

Q: What does the man imply?

4. M: I'm taking my girlfriend to the fancy new restaurant for her birthday tonight.

W: I went there last weekend. I found it rather disappointing.

Q: What does the woman mean?

5. W: Winter is over at last. Time to put away my gloves and boots.

M: I've been waiting for this for months.

Q: What does the man mean?

6. W: Thank you for bringing the books back.

M: I thought you need them over the weekend. Many thanks for letting me use them.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

7. W: Are you working flexible hours?

M: No, I'm not. The weather today is so nice, so I decided to walk to work, and that meant I had to leave an hour earlier than usual.

Q: What did the man decide to do?

8. W: Our plane has been circling for a long time. Why the delay?

M: The airport was closed for a while this morning, and things are still not back to normal.

Q: What does the man mean?

Conversation 1

W: Morning, this is TGC!

M: Good morning, Walter Barry here, calling from London. Could I speak to Mr. Grand, please?

W: Who's calling, please?

M: Walter Barry, from London.

W: What is it about, please?

M: Well, I understand that your company has a chemical processing plant. My

own company LCP, Liquid Control Products, is a leader in safety from leaks in the field of chemical processing. I'd like to speak to Mr. Grand to discuss ways in which we could help TGC protect itself from such problems and save money at the same time.

W: Yes, I see. Well, Mr. Grand is not available just now.

M: Can you tell me when I could reach him?

W: He's very busy for the next few days, then he'll be away in New York. So it's difficult to give you a time.

M: Could I speak to someone else, perhaps?

W: Who, in particular?

M: A colleague, for example?

W: You are speaking to his personal assistant. I can deal with calls for Mr. Grand.

M: Yes, well, could I ring him tomorrow?

W: No, I'm sorry, he won't be free tomorrow. Listen, let me suggest something. You send us details of your products and services, together with references from other companies. And then we'll contact you.

M: Yes, that's very kind of you. I have your address.

W: Very good, Mr....?

M: Barry. Walter Barry, from LCP in London.

W: Right, Mr. Barry. We look forward to hearing from you.

M: Thank you. Goodbye.

W: Bye.

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. Where do we learn about the woman's company?

10. What do we learn about the man?

11. What is the woman's position in her company?

12. What does the woman suggest the man do?

Conversation 2 □□□□□□□□

M: Miss Yamada, did you ever think that you would find yourself living and working in the western world?

Yamada: No, not really, although I've always listened to recordings of great orchestras from Europe.

M: So you enjoyed classical music even when you were very young?

Yamada: Oh, yes. I was only a child.

M: You were born in 1955. Is that right?

Yamada: Yes, I began violin lessons at school when I was six.

M: As young as that, did you like it?

Yamada: Oh, yes, very much.

M: When did you first play on your own? I mean, when did you give your first performance?

Yamada: I think I was 8...? No, 9. I just had my birthday a week before, and my father had bought me a new violin. I played a small piece at the school

concert.

M: Did you know then that you would become a professional violinist?

Yamada: Yes, I think so. I enjoyed playing the violin very much, and I didn't mind practicing, sometimes three or four hours a day.

M: And when did you first come to Europe?

Yamada: I was very lucky. When I was 15, I won a scholarship to a college in Paris. That was for a three-year course.

M: How did your parents feel about that?

Yamada: I think they were pleased and worried at the same time. It was the chance of a lifetime, but of course I would be thousands of miles from home. Anyway, I studied in Paris for three years and then went back to Tokyo.

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

13. What do we know about the woman before she went to Europe?

14. What does the woman say about her music experience?

15. What does the woman say about her study in Paris?

Section B

Passage 1 □□□□□□□□

What makes a person famous? This is a mystery that many people have carefully thought about. All kinds of myths surround the lives of well-known people. Most people are familiar with the works of William Shakespeare, one of the greatest English writers of the 16th and 17th centuries. Yet how many know Shakespeare, the person, the man behind the works? After centuries of research, scholars are still trying to discover Shakespeare's personal history. It is not easily found in his writings. Authors of the time could not protect their works. An acting company, for example, could change a play if they wanted to. Nowadays, writers have copyrights that protect their work. Many myths arose about Shakespeare. Some said he had no formal education. Others believed that he began his career by tending the horses of wealthy men. All of these myths are interesting, but are they true? Probably not. Shakespeare's father was a respected man in Stratford-upon-Avon, a member of the town council. He sent young William to grammar school. Most people of Elizabethan times did not continue beyond grammar school. So Shakespeare did have, at least, an average education. Some parts of Shakespeare's life will always remain unknown. The Great London Fire of 1666 burned many important documents that could have been a source of clues. We will always be left with many questions and few facts.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. What does the speaker say about William Shakespeare?

17. What do we learn about Shakespeare's father?

18. Why does the speaker say parts of Shakespeare's life will remain a mystery?

Passage 2 □□□□□□□□

Wherever you go and for whatever reason, it's important to be safe. While the majority of people you will meet when travelling are sure to be friendly and welcoming, there are dangers. Theft being the most common. Just as in your home country, do not expect everyone you meet to be friendly and helpful. It's important to prepare for your trip in advance and to take precautions while you are travelling. As you prepare for your trip, make sure you have the right paperwork. You don't want to get to your destination, only to find you have the wrong visa. Or worse, that your passport isn't valid anymore. Also, make sure you travel with proper medical insurance. So that if you are sick or injured during your travels, you will be able to get treatment. If you want to drive while you are abroad, make sure you have an international driver's license. When you get to your destination, use official transport. Always go to bus and taxi stands. Don't accept rides from strangers who offer you a lift. If there is no meter in the taxi, agree on a price before you get in. If you prefer to stay in cheap hotels while travelling, make sure you can lock the door of your room from the inside. Finally, remember to smile. It's the friendliest and most sincere form of communication, and is sure to be understood in any part of the world!

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. What is mentioned as a most common danger when people go travelling abroad?
20. What is the most important thing to do when you prepare for your trip abroad?
21. What does the speaker suggest you do when you arrive at your destination?

Passage 3

The British are supposed to be famous for laughing at themselves. But even their sense of humor has a limit, as the British retailer Gerald Ratner found out to his cost. When Ratner took over his father's chain of 130 jewelry shops in 1984, he introduced a very clear company policy. He decided that his shops should sell down market products at the lowest possible prices. It was a great success. The British public loved his cheap gold earrings and his tasteless silver ornaments. By 1991, Ratner's company had 2400 shops and it was worth over 680 million pounds. But in April of that year, Gerald Ratner made a big mistake. At a big meeting of top British business people, he suited up and explained the secret of his success. "People say how can we sell our goods for such a low price?" "I say because they are absolute rubbish." His audience roared with laughter. But the British newspapers and the British public were not so amused. People felt insulted and stayed away from Ratner's shops. Sales fell and six months after his speech, Ratner's share price had fallen by 42%. The following year, things got worse and Gerald Ratner was forced to resign. By the end of 1992, he lost his company, his career and his house.

Even worse, 25,000 of his employees had lost their jobs. It had been a very expensive joke.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. What did Gerald Ratner decide to do when he took over his father's shops?

23. On what occasion did Gerald Ratner explain the secret of his success?

24. How did people feel when they learned of Gerald Ratner's remarks?

25. What does the story of Gerald Ratner suggest?

Section C

Looking at the basic biological systems, the world is not doing very well. Yet economic indicators show the world is prospering. Despite a slow start at the beginning of the eighties, global economic output increased by more than a fifth during the decade. The economy grew, trade increased, and millions of new jobs were created. How can biological indicators show the opposite of economic indicators?

The answer is that the economic indicators have a basic fault: they show no difference between resource uses that sustain progress and those uses that will hurt it. The main measure of economic progress is the gross national product (GNP). In simple terms, this totals the value of all goods and services produced and subtracts loss in value of factories and equipment. Developed a half-century ago, GNP helped establish a common way among countries of measuring change in economic output. For some time, this seemed to work reasonably well, but serious weaknesses are now appearing. As indicated earlier, GNP includes loss in value of factories and equipment, but it does not take into account the loss of natural resources, including nonrenewable resources such as oil or renewable resources such as forests.

This basic fault can produce a misleading sense of national economic health. According to GNP, for example, countries that overcut forests actually do better than those that preserve their forests. The trees cut down are counted as income but no subtraction is made for using up the forests.

2015 □ 6 □ □□□

Part II Listening Comprehension (25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A, B, C, and D, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

1. A. He is pleased to sit on the committee.
B. He is willing to offer the woman a hand.
C. He will tell the woman his decision later.
D. He would like to become a club member.
2. A. Their planned trip to Vancouver is obviously overpriced.
B. They should borrow a guide book instead of buying one.
C. The guide books in the library have the latest information.
D. The library Can help order guide books about Vancouver.
3. A. He regrets having taken the history course.
B. He finds little interest in the history books.
C. He has trouble finishing his reading assignments.
D. He has difficulty writing the weekly book report.
4. A. The man had better choose another restaurant.
B. The new restaurant is a perfect place for dating.
C. The new restaurant caught her fancy immediately.
D. The man has good taste in choosing the restaurant.
5. A. He has been looking forward to spring.
B. He has been waiting for the winter sale.
C. He will clean the woman's boots for spring.
D. He will help the woman put things away.
6. A. At a tailor's.
B. At Bob's home.
C. In a clothes store.
D. In a theatre.
7. A. His guests favor Tibetan drinks.

- B. His water is quite extraordinary.
 - C. Mineral water is good for health.
 - D. Plain water will serve the purpose.
8. A. Report the result of a discussion.
- B. Raise some environmental issues.
 - C. Submit an important document.
 - D. Revise an environmental report.

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A. They pollute the soil used to cover them.
- B. They are harmful to nearby neighborhoods.
 - C. The rubbish in them takes long to dissolve.
 - D. The gas they emit is extremely poisonous.
10. A. Growing population.
- B. Packaging materials.
 - C. Changed eating habits.
 - D. Lower production cost.
11. A. By saving energy.
- B. By using less aluminum.
 - C. By reducing poisonous wastes.
 - D. By making the most of materials.
12. A. We are running out of natural resources soon.
- B. Only combined efforts can make a difference.
 - C. The waste problem will eventually hurt all of us.
 - D. All of us can actually benefit from recycling.

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

13. A. Miami.
- B. Vancouver.
 - C. Belling ham.
 - D. Boston.
14. A. To get information on one-way tickets to Canada.
- B. To inquire about the price of "Super Saver" seats.
 - C. To get advice on how to fly as cheaply as possible.
 - D. To inquire about the shortest route to drive home.
15. A. Join a tourist group.
- B. Choose a major airline.
 - C. Avoid trips in public holidays.
 - D. Book tickets as early as possible.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 16. A. There are mysterious stories behind his works.
- B. There are many misunderstandings about him.
- C. His works have no match worldwide.
- D. His personal history is little known.
- 17. A. He moved to Stratford-on-Avon in his childhood.
- B. He failed to go beyond grammar school.
- C. He was a member of the town council.
- D. He once worked in a well-known acting company.
- 18. A. Writers of his time had no means to protect their works.
- B. Possible sources of clues about him were lost in a fire.
- C. His works were adapted beyond recognition.
- D. People of his time had little interest in him.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 19. A. It shows you have been ignoring your health
- B. It can seriously affect your thinking process
- C. It is an early warning of some illness.
- D. It is a symptom of too much pressure.
- 20. A. Reduce our workload.
- B. Control our temper.
- C. Use painkillers for relief.
- D. Avoid masking symptoms.
- 21. A. Lying down and having some sleep.
- B. Rubbing and pressing one's back.
- C. Going out for a walk.
- D. Listening to light music.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 22. A. Depending heavily on loans.
- B. Having no budget plans at all.
- C. Spending beyond one's means.
- D. Leaving no room for large bills.
- 23. A. Many of them can be cut.
- B. All of them have to be covered.

- C. Their payment cannot be delayed.
 - D. They eat up most of the family income.
24. A. Rent a house instead of buying one.
- B. Discuss the problem in the family.
 - C. Make a conservation plan.
 - D. Move to a cheaper Place.
25. A. Financial issues plaguing a family.
- B. Difficulty in making both ends meet.
 - C. Family budget problems and solutions.
 - D. New ways to boost family income.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard.

Perhaps because going to college is so much a part of the American dream, many people go for no __26__ reason. Some go because their parents expect it, others because it's what their friends are doing. Then, there's the belief that a college degree will __27__ ensure a good job and high pay.

Some students __28__ through four years, attending classes, or skipping(□) them as the case may be, reading only what can't be avoided, looking for less __29__ courses, and never being touched or changed in any important way. For a few of these people, college provides no __30__, yet. Because of parental or peer pressure, they cannot voluntarily leave. They stop trying in the hope that their teachers will make the decision for them by __31__ them.

To put it bluntly(□□□□□), unless you're willing to make your college years count, You might be __32__ doing something else. Not everyone should attend college, nor should everyone who does attend begin right after high school. Many college students __33__ taking a year or so off. A year out in the world helps some people to __34__ their priorities and goals. If you're really going to get something out of going to college, you have to make it mean something, and to do that you must have some idea why you're there, what you hope to get out of it, and __35__ even what you hope to become.



Section A

1. W: Tom, would you be interested in serving on the membership committee this year?

M: Can I get back to you on that in a few days?

Q: What does the man mean?

2. W: We should buy a good guide book and study it before our trip to Vancouver.

M: We could. But they are overpriced. What about the library?

Q: What does the man mean?

3. W: You took a history course this term, didn't you? What can you say about it?

M: Well, the trouble is that I never get through the weekly reading list, though some books are quite interesting.

Q: What does the man mean?

4. M: I'm taking my girlfriend to the fancy new restaurant for her birthday tonight.

W: I went there last weekend. I found it rather disappointing.

Q: What does the woman mean?

5. W: Winter is over at last. Time to put away my gloves and boots.

M: I've been waiting for this for months.

Q: What does the man mean?

6. M: Look, the curtain is going up slowly and all the lights over the stage are lit up.

W: Yeah, the play is starting. Oh, something caught my sleeve. Give me a hand please, Bob.

Q: Where are the speakers now?

7. W: You only have water to serve your guests?

M: This isn't just plain water. This is mineral water from Tibet.

Q: What does the man imply?

8. W: When do you have time to discuss our environmental report? I think we will have to make some revisions.

M: I'll be free at 3 o'clock this afternoon. But what exactly needs to be changed?

Q: What are the speakers going to do this afternoon?

Conversation 1

W: Why is it important to recycle?

M: There are many reasons. Recycling is one way to keep waste out of landfills. Landfills are places to dump waste. But they are unpopular. Because they can pollute the soil used to cover them and that's bad for people who

may build new homes there. Recycling also reuses valuable raw materials, such as aluminum and paper. Finally, recycling can leave a lower garbage bill. Recycling lowers the amount of waste put into landfills, therefore, less money is spent for garbage disposal.

W: How has recycling changed over the years?

M: Ten or twenty years ago, you could buy milk in returnable, refillable, glass bottles, and many people recycled voluntarily. Now you buy milk and other products in plastic bottles or paper containers. Because of the high cost of disposing of these things in landfills, many city governments now have recycling programs.

W: How does recycling help the environment?

M: Recycling helps the environment mainly by saving energy. For example, it takes 95 percent less energy to produce recycled aluminum than to produce new aluminum.

W: Can one person really make a difference? If only a few people recycle, then what's the point?

M: If not you, then who? If we combine our efforts, we can make a difference. Each of us contributes to the waste problem. All the millions of tons of waste that go into landfills started as an old pair of slippers, a broken TV set, or a used magazine that came from somebody's house - maybe yours!

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. Why are landfills unpopular according to the man?

10. What does the man say has contributed to the increasing amount of waste over the years?

11. According to the man, how does recycling help the environment?

12. Why does the man say everybody should make an effort to recycle?

Conversation 2

W: Could you please give me information on airfares from Miami to Bellingham, Washington? We'd like to buy a good flight as cheaply as possible.

M: Let's see. I want to advise you to pay the normal one-way economy class fare of \$555. If you can fly on a Tuesday or Wednesday and buy your tickets at least 21 days in advance, I suggest you book a round-trip excursion flight.

W: But we may not need the return tickets.

M: That's all right. If you don't use them, you should be able to save \$89 over the one-way fare. Of course, I'd recommend early booking. You ought to try to reserve the "Super Saver" seats. There are only a few of them and they are 50% cheaper than the others.

W: That sounds like a good idea.

M: Wait, to save another hundred dollars or so, why don't you book a flight to Vancouver, Canada?

W: But that's farther than where we want to go.

M: I know, but you can take a bus from Vancouver back to Bellingham and still save money. And if you are travelling with children, you might be able to get a

discount if you fly economy class. But they don't get any discount. But to take the advantage of the airline's guarantee fare policy, you'd have to make reservations and pay for your tickets at least six weeks in advance. Try and begin the search for available seats...

W: No, thank you.

M: Excuse me?

W: I'll call you back if we don't decide to drive.

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

13. Where is the woman planning to go?

14. What is the woman's purpose on calling the man?

15. What does the man advise the woman to do?

Section B

Passage 1

What makes a person famous? This is a mystery that many people have carefully thought about. All kinds of myths surround the lives of well-known people. Most people are familiar with the works of William Shakespeare, one of the greatest English writers of the 16th and 17th centuries. Yet how many know Shakespeare, the person, the man behind the works? After centuries of research, scholars are still trying to discover Shakespeare's personal history. It is not easily found in his writings. Authors of the time could not protect their works. An acting company, for example, could change a play if they wanted to. Nowadays, writers have copyrights that protect their work. Many myths arose about Shakespeare. Some said he had no formal education. Others believed that he began his career by tending the horses of wealthy men. All of these myths are interesting, but are they true? Probably not. Shakespeare's father was a respected man in Stratford-upon-Avon, a member of the town council. He sent young William to grammar school. Most people of Elizabethan times did not continue beyond grammar school. So Shakespeare did have, at least, an average education. Some parts of Shakespeare's life will always remain unknown. The Great London Fire of 1666 burned many important documents that could have been a source of clues. We will always be left with many questions and few facts.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. What does the speaker say about William Shakespeare?

17. What do we learn about Shakespeare's father?

18. Why does the speaker say parts of Shakespeare's life will remain a mystery?

Passage 2 □□□□□

Almost everyone suffers from a headache occasionally. But some people suffer from repeated, frequent headaches. A headache is important because it can be the first warning of a serious condition that could probably be

controlled if discovered early. If a person removes the warning, day after day, with a pain-killer, he or she may pass the point of easy control. The professional name for covering up a symptom is "masking." A headache specialist once said, "Masking symptoms is not the best way of treatment. Sometimes it is wiser to stand still than to advance in darkness." A headache often interferes needlessly with normal, happy living. The employee with a headache does less work. In a flash of temper he or she may upset fellow workers or customers, causing a direct or indirect loss to the organization. The mother with a headache suffers and disturbs the family. She upsets her husband and children. Rest, quiet and fresh air stop many common headaches. Lying down and possibly falling asleep may help. One can often handle tension headaches by rubbing and pressing back neck muscles. Heat from an electric pad or a warm bath can also help. Because hunger may be overlooked as a headache source, one must make a habit of regular meals. If a meal must be postponed for more than an hour, a snack helps to avoid a hunger headache.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. Why does the speaker say a headache is important?
20. What do specialists suggest we do with headaches?
21. What does the speaker say helps relieve the symptoms of common headaches?

Passage 3 □□□□

If your paycheck seems to be disappearing into thin air, you may be stuck in money traps. But don't despair. Most people can get unstuck without going bankrupt. The biggest budget mistake is no budget at all. As one reader put it, "we just put all the bills in a pile, and try to decide which to pay." As she and others have learned, however, the money usually runs out before the bills do. The same problem plagues many who do have a budget. In letter after letter we read, "It looks good on paper, but it never seems to work." Why not? Often because the budgets are unrealistic. The solution: make a detailed record of where all your money goes now; then study it carefully. Look for expenses that can be cut back. And don't give up in the face of high fixed expenses. Many of these can be reduced too. In fact, it's often easier to save on essentials than on enjoyable extras. If housing takes more than 25 percent of your income, for example, consider moving to a cheaper place, or renting out an extra room. If utility bills are high, get the whole family involved in a conservation plan. Some bills can be eliminated altogether. When one mother realized that cable TV was costing her \$500 a year, she decided that network TV wasn't so bad. If you question every expense, you can find a few that can be reduced.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. What does the speaker say is the biggest budget mistake?
23. What does the speaker say about the so-called expenses?
24. What does the speaker suggest people do to save housing expenses?

25. What is mainly discussed in the talk?

Section C

Perhaps because going to college is so much a part of the American dream, many people go for no particular reason. Some go because their parents expect it, others because it's what their friends are doing. Then, there's the belief that a college degree will automatically ensure a good job and high pay.

Some students drag through four years, attending classes, or skipping(□□) them as the case may be, reading only what can't be avoided, looking for less demanding courses, and never being touched or changed in any important way. For a few of these people, college provides no satisfaction, yet. Because of parental or peer pressure, they cannot voluntarily leave. They stop trying in the hope that their teachers will make the decision for them by failing them.

To put it bluntly(□□□□□), unless you're willing to make your college years count, You might be better off doing something else. Not everyone should attend college, nor should everyone who does attend begin right after high school. Many college students profit from taking a year or so off. A year out in the world helps some people to sort out their priorities and goals. If you're really going to get something out of going to college, you have to make it mean something, and to do that you must have some idea why you're there, what you hope to get out of it, and probably even what you hope to become.

2015 □ 12 □ □□□

Part II Listening Comprehension (25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A, B, C. and D, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

1. A) They admire the courage of space explorers.
B) They were going to watch a wonderful movie.
C) They enjoyed the movie on space exploration.
D) They like doing scientific exploration very much.
2. A) In a school library.
B) At a gift shop.
C) In the office of a travel agency.
D) At a graduation ceremony.
3. A) He used to work in the art gallery.
B) He does not have a good memory.
C) He is not interested in any part-time jobs.
D) He declined a job offer from the art gallery.
4. A) He will be unable to attend the birthday party.
B) The woman should have informed him earlier.
C) He will go to the birthday party after the lecture.
D) Susan has been invited to give a lecture tomorrow.
5. A) Set a deadline for the staff to meet.
B) Assign more workers to the project.
C) Reward those having made good progress.
D) Encourage the staff to work in small groups.
6. A) Where she can leave her car.
B) The rate for parking in Lot C.
C) How far away the parking lot is.
D) The way to the visitor's parking.
7. A) He regrets missing the classes.

- B) He has benefited from exercise.
- C) He plans to take the fitness classes.
- D) He is looking forward to a better life.
- 8. A) How to select secretaries.
- B) How to raise work efficiency.
- C) The responsibilities of secretaries.
- D) The secretaries in the man's company.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 9. A) It is used by more people than English.
- B) It is more difficult to learn than English.
- C) It will be as commonly used as English.
- D) It will eventually become a world language.
- 10. A) Its popularity with the common people.
- B) The effect of the Industrial Revolution.
- C) The influence of the British Empire.
- D) Its loan words from many languages.
- 11. A) It has a growing number of newly coined words.
- B) It includes a lot of words from other languages.
- C) It is the largest among all languages in the world.
- D) It can be easily picked up by overseas travellers.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 12. A) To place an order.
- B) To apply for a job.
- C) To return some goods.
- D) To make a complaint.
- 13. A) He works on a part-time basis for the company.
- B) He has not worked in the sales department for long.
- C) He is not familiar with the exact details of the goods.
- D) He has become somewhat impatient with the woman.
- 14. A) It is not his responsibility.
- B) It will be free for large orders.
- C) It depends on a number of factors.
- D) It costs £15 more for express delivery.
- 15. A) Make inquiries with some other companies.
- B) Report the information to her superior.
- C) Pay a visit to the saleswoman in charge.
- D) Ring back when she comes to a decision.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 16. A) No one knows for sure when they came into being.
- B) No one knows exactly where they were first made.
- C) No one knows for what purpose they were invented.
- D) No one knows what they will look like in the future.
- 17. A) Measure the speed of wind.
- B) Give warnings of danger.
- C) Pass on secret messages.
- D) Carry ropes across rivers.
- 18. A) To find out the strength of silk for kites.
- B) To test the effects of the lightning rod.
- C) To prove that lightning is electricity.
- D) To protect houses against lightning.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 19. A) She was born with a talent for languages.
- B) She was trained to be an interpreter.
- C) She can speak several languages.
- D) She enjoys teaching languages.
- 20. A) They want to learn as many foreign languages as possible.
- B) They have an intense interest in cross-cultural interactions.
- C) They acquire an immunity to culture shock.
- D) They would like to live abroad permanently.
- 21. A) She became an expert in horse racing.
- B) She learned to appreciate classical music.
- C) She was able to translate for a German sports judge.
- D) She got a chance to visit several European countries.
- 22. A) Take part in a cooking competition.
- B) Taste the beef and give her comment.
- C) Teach vocabulary for food in English.
- D) Give cooking lessons on Western food.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 23. A) He had only a third-grade education.
- B) He once threatened to kill his teacher.

- C) He often helped his mother do housework.
- D) He grew up in a poor single-parent family.

24. A) Stupid.

B) Active.

C) Brave.

D) Careless.

25. A) Watch educational TV programs only.

B) Write two book reports a week.

C) Help with housework.

D) Keep a diary.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard.

When you look up at the night sky, what do you see? There are other __26__ bodies out there besides the moon and stars. One of the most __27__ of these is a comet(彗星).

Comets were formed around the same time the Earth was formed. They are __28__ ice and other frozen liquids and gases. __29__ these "dirty snowballs" begin to orbit the sun, just as the planets do.

As a comet gets closer to the sun, some gases in it begin to unfreeze. They __30__ dust particles from the comet to form a huge cloud. As the comet gets even nearer to the sun, a solar wind blows the cloud behind the comet, thus forming its tail. The tail and the __31__ fuzzy(模糊的) atmosphere around a comet are __32__ that can help identify this __33__ in the night sky.

In any given year, about a dozen known comets come close to the sun in their orbits. The average person can't see them all, of course. Usually there is only one or two a year bright enough to be seen with the __34__ eye. Comet Hale-Bopp, discovered in 1995, was an unusually bright comet. Its orbit brought it __35__ close to the Earth, within 122 million miles of it. But Hale-Bopp came a long way on its earthly visit. It won't be back for another four thousand years or so.



Section A

1. M: Do you remember the wonderful film on space exploration we watched together last month?

W: Sure. It's actually the most impressive one I've seen on that topic.

Q: What do we learn about the speakers?

2. W: Are you looking for anything in particular?

M: Yes. My son is graduating from high school, and I want to get him something special.

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

3. M: Mike told me yesterday that he had been looking in vain for a job in an art gallery.

W: Really? If I remember right, he had a chance to work there, but he turned it down.

Q: What does the woman say about Mike?

4. W: Would you like to come to Susan's birthday party tomorrow evening?

M: I'm going to give a lecture tomorrow. I wish I could be in two places at the same time.

Q: What does the man mean?

5. W: Aren't you discouraged by the slow progress your staff is making?

M: Yes. I think I will give them a deadline and hold them to it.

Q: What is the man probably going to do?

6. W: Excuse me. Could you tell me where the visitors' parking is? I left my car there.

M: Sure. It's in Lot C. Over that way.

Q: What does the woman want to know?

7. W: You look great! Now that you've taken those fitness classes.

M: Thanks. I've never felt better in my life.

Q: What does the man mean?

8. W: I really admire the efficiency of your secretaries.

M: Our company selects only the best. They have a heavy workload and we give them a lot of responsibilities.

Q: What are the speakers talking about?

Conversation 1

W: Hi Leo, why do you say English would become the world language?

M: Well. For one thing, it's so commonly used. The only language that is used by more people is Chinese.

W: Why is English spoken by so many people?

M: It's spoken in many countries of the world because of the British Empire. And now of course there is the influence of America as well.

W: Many students find English a difficult language to learn.

M: Oh, all languages are difficult to learn. But English does have two great advantages.

W: What are they?

M: Well, first of all, it has a very international vocabulary. It has many German, Dutch, French, Spanish and Italian words in it. So speakers of those languages will find many familiar words in English. In fact, English has words for many other languages as well.

W: Why is that?

M: Well, partly because English speakers have travelled a lot, they bring back words with them. So English really does have an international vocabulary.

W: And what is the other advantage of English?

M: It's that English grammar is really quite easy. For example, it doesn't have dozens of different endings for its nouns, adjectives and verbs, not like Latin, Russian and German for example.

W: Why is that?

M: Well, it's quite interesting actually. It's because of the French. When the French ruled England, French was the official language, and only the common people spoke English. They tried to make their language as simple as possible. So they made the grammar easier.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. What does the man say about Chinese?

10. What made English a widely used language?

11. What is said to be special about English vocabulary?

Conversation 2

M: Hello. Yes?

W: Hello. Is that the sales department?

M: Yes, it is.

W: Oh, well. My name is Jane Kingsbury of GPF limited. Ah, we need some supplies for our design office.

M: Oh, what sort?

W: Well, first of all, we need one complete new drawing board.

M: DO44 or DO45?

W: Ah, I don't know. What's the difference?

M: Well, the 45 costs 15 pounds more.

W: Mm, so what's the total price then?

M: It's 387 pounds.

W: Does that include value-added tax?

M: Oh, I'm not sure. Most of the prices do. Yes, I think it does.

W: Mm, what are the boards actually made of?

M: Oh, I don't know. I think it's a sort of plastic stuff these days. It's white anyway.

W: Mm, and how long does it take to deliver?

M: Oh, I couldn't really say. It depends on how much work we've got and how many other orders there are to send out, you know.

W: OK, now we also want some drawing pens, ink and rulers, and some drawing paper.

M: Oh dear. The girl who takes all those supplies isn't here this morning. So I can't take those orders for you. I only do the equipment you see.

W: OK, well, perhaps I'll ring back tomorrow.

M: So do you want the drawing board then?

W: Oh, I have to think about it. Thanks very much. I'll let you know. Goodbye.

M: Thank you. Goodbye.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. What is the woman's purpose in making the phone call?
13. What do we learn about the man from the conversation?
14. What does the man say about delivery?
15. What does the woman say she will possibly do tomorrow?

Section B

Passage 1 □□□□□

No one knows for sure just how old kites are. In fact, they have been in use for centuries. 25 centuries ago, kites were well known in China. These first kites were probably made of wood. They may even have been covered with silk, because silk was used a lot at that time. Early kites were built for certain uses. In ancient China, they were used to carry ropes cross rivers. Once across, the ropes were tied down and wooden bridges were hung from them. Legend tells of one general who flew musical kites over the enemies' camp. The enemy fled, believing the sounds to be the warning voices of angels. By the 15th century, many people flew kites in Europe. Marco Polo may have brought the kite back from his visit to China. The kite has been linked to great names and events. For instance, Benjamin Franklin used the kite to prove that lightning is electricity. He flew the kite in the storm. He did this in order to draw lightning from the clouds. He tied a metal key and a strip of silk to the kite line. The silk ribbon would stop the lightning from passing through his body. Benjamin's idea was first laughed at. But later on, it enlightened the invention of the lightning rod. With such grand history, kite flying is sure to remain an entertaining and popular sport.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. What does the speaker say about kites?
17. What did ancient Chinese use kites to do?
18. Why did Benjamin Franklin fly a kite in the storm?

Passage 2

I have learned many languages, but I've not mastered them the way a professional interpreter or translator has. Still, they have open doors for me.

They have allowed me the opportunity to seek jobs in international contexts and help me get those jobs. Like many people who have lived overseas for a while, I simply got crazy about it. I can't image living my professional or social life without international interactions. Since 1977, I have spent much more time abroad than in the United States. I like going to new places, eating new foods and experiencing new cultures. If you can speak the language, it's easier to get to know the country and its people. If I had the time and money, I would live for a year in as many countries as possible. Beyond my career, my facility with languages has given me a few rare opportunities. Once, just after I returned from my year in Vienna, I was asked to translate for a German judge at Olympic level horse event and learned a lot about the sport. In Japan, once when I was in the studio audience of a TV cooking show, I was asked to go up on the stage and taste the beef dish that was being prepared and tell what I thought. They asked "Was it as good as American beef?" It was very exciting for me to be on Japanese TV, speaking in Japanese about how delicious the beef was.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. What does the speaker say about herself?
20. What does the speaker say about many people who have lived overseas for a while?
21. How did the speaker's experience of living in Vienna benefit her?
22. What was the speaker asked to do?

Passage 3

Dr. Ben Carson grew up in a poor single-parent household in Detroit. His mother, who had only a third-grade education, worked two jobs cleaning bathrooms. To his classmates and even to his teachers, he was thought of as the dumbest kid in the class, according to his own not so fond memories. He had a terrible temper, and once threatened to kill another child. Dr. Carson was headed down a path of self-destruction until a critical moment in his youth. His mother convinced that he had to do something dramatic to prevent him from leading a life of failure, laid down some rules. He could not watch television except for two programs a week, could not play with his friends after school until he finished his homework, and had to read two books a week, and write book reports about them. His mother's strategy worked. "Of course, I didn't know she couldn't read. So there I was submitting these reports," he said. "She would put check marks on them like she had been reading them. As I began to read about scientists, economists and philosophers, I started imaging myself in their shoes." As he got into the habit of hard work, his grades began to soar. Ultimately he received a scholarship to attend Yale University, and later he was admitted to the University of Michigan Medical School. He is now a leading surgeon at Johns Hopkins Medical School and he is also the author of three books.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

23. What do we learn about Ben Carson?
24. What did Ben Carson's classmates and teachers think of him when he was first at school?
25. What did Ben Carson's mother tell him to do when he was a school boy?

Section C

When you look up at the night sky, what do you see? There are other heavenly bodies out there besides the moon and stars. One of the most fascinating of these is a comet(彗星).

Comets were formed around the same time the Earth was formed. They are made up of ice and other frozen liquids and gases. Now and then these "dirty snowballs" begin to orbit the sun, just as the planets do.

As a comet gets closer to the sun, some gases in it begin to unfreeze. They combine with dust particles from the comet to form a huge cloud. As the comet gets even nearer to the sun, a solar wind blows the cloud behind the comet, thus forming its tail. The tail and the generally fuzzy(模糊的) atmosphere around a comet are characteristics that can help identify this phenomenon in the night sky.

In any given year, about a dozen known comets come close to the sun in their orbits. The average person can't see them all, of course. Usually there is only one or two a year bright enough to be seen with the naked eye. Comet Hale-Bopp, discovered in 1995, was an unusually bright comet. Its orbit brought it relatively close to the Earth, within 122 million miles of it. But Hale-Bopp came a long way on its earthly visit. It won't be back for another four thousand years or so.

2015 □ 12 □ □□□

Part II Listening Comprehension (25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A, B, C, and D, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

1. A) The agenda for the board of directors' meeting.
B) The details of the meeting to be held next week.
C) The reason for the man's absence from the meeting.
D) The time for the man's visit to the woman's company.
2. A) At a travel agency.
B) At a department store.
C) In a library.
D) In a post office.
3. A) He cannot hear the woman's call.
B) He cannot get through to New York.
C) He cannot recall the phone number.
D) He cannot find a public phone nearby.
4. A) Watch a movie with the woman.
B) Revise his thesis in the office.
C) Do some shopping with Jane.
D) Discuss his thesis with Prof. Hudson.
5. A) He just cannot work properly without a watch.
B) He has no idea where he can buy a gold watch.
C) He still does not know where he left his watch.
D) He is not sure what went wrong with his watch.
6. A) He forgot all about what he said.
B) He slipped and hurt his head.
C) He was sorry for being off sick last week.
D) He thought the woman's car had been sold.
7. A) She should try to catch an earlier bus.

- B) She is absent from his class too often.
- C) She is always making excuses for being late.
- D) She should come up with a better excuse.
- 8. A) He is going to help the woman out.
- B) He has to move out of the building soon.
- C) He is on his way to see a real estate agent.
- D) He will stay with the woman's brother.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 9. A) From the wanted column.
- B) From some of her friends.
- C) From a telephone directory.
- D) From a television commercial.
- 10. A) She received full-time education abroad.
- B) She graduated from an open university.
- C) She finished her secondary school.
- D) She studied in a vocational college.
- 11. A) She is a shorthand-typist.
- B) She works as a tour guide.
- C) She is a policewoman.
- D) She teaches an evening class.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 12. A) It provides him with career opportunities.
- B) It helps enlarge his customer network.
- C) It has been off and on for ten years.
- D) It was interrupted for four years.
- 13. A) Individualized service.
- B) Traditional setting.
- C) Home-made beer.
- D) Social games.
- 14. A) The quality of beer.
- B) The atmosphere.
- C) The owner's attitude.
- D) The right location.
- 15. A) It is a rather tough job.
- B) It is a profitable business.
- C) It helps old people kill time.
- D) It makes retirees feel useful.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 16. A) It is becoming increasingly popular.
- B) It helps the user to escape reality.
- C) It gives rise to serious social instability.
- D) It hurts a person and those around them.
- 17. A) They use drugs just for fun.
- B) They take drugs to get high.
- C) They use drugs as medicine.
- D) They keep drug use a secret.
- 18. A) It is quite common in entertainment circles.
- B) It is the cause of various social problems.
- C) It is hard to get rid of.
- D) It is fatal to the user.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 19. A) Taking up exercises after recovery.
- B) Producing tasty healthy frozen food.
- C) Finding new ways to cure heart disease.
- D) Going on a diet upon leaving the hospital.
- 20. A) It was carefully tested with consumers.
- B) It was promoted by health organizations.
- C) It was disapproved by many diet experts.
- D) It was highly expected by the general public.
- 21. A) Competitive price.
- B) Low expectations.
- C) Vigorous promotion.
- D) Unique ingredients.
- 22. A) It was suggested by the firm's vice-president.
- B) It matches the food's dark green packaging.
- C) It has a positive implication for consumers.
- D) It tricks the elders into impulse purchasing.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 23. A) It is practiced in most of the states.
- B) It will be abolished sooner or later.

- C) It has drawn a lot of criticism from overseas.
- D) It has to be approved by the Supreme Court.
- 24. A) Whether the practice should be allowed to continue in future.
- B) Whether there should be a minimum age limit for execution.
- C) What type of criminals should receive it.
- D) What effect it might have on youngsters.
- 25. A) The court sentenced him to life in prison for killing two friends.
- B) The governor changed his death sentence to life in prison.
- C) He was the first minor to be executed in South Carolina.
- D) He was sentenced to death for a crime he committed as a minor.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard.

Some people borrow money and "forget" to pay it back.

Large loans are seldom the issue; they are usually treated as business __26__, with the terms spelled out on paper. But many women suffer __27__ over problems like Carol's "My friend Ginny is always __28__ cash," she says. "I hate to recall how often I've 'loaned' her a dollar or two for a drink or a movie. Each loan is so small I'd feel really cheap making a big deal out of it; still, I do __29__ the fact that she never pays me back."

Carol admits to being "too __30__ or something" to demand repayment, but she has resolved to stop lending money to Ginny. "The last time she asked for five dollars to pay for her dry cleaning, I just told her I couldn't __31__ it."

Another woman suggests a bolder __32__." When somebody refuses to repay a loan, I __33__ by requesting one myself," she says. I left home without my wallet,' I'll say. 'Can you lend me enough to cover lunch?' Then, when the money is safely in hand, I am struck by a sudden __34__.' Why, this is exactly the amount I loaned you last week! How __35__! Now you won't have to repay me!'" She says it works like a charm.



Section A

1. W: Hello, Mr. Harrison, thanks for calling. Now, when would it be good for you to visit our company?

M: Well. In fact, I can come almost any time next month. And probably toward the end of the week would be best for me.

Q: What are the speakers talking about?

2. W: Can you help me find a book on South America?

M: What specifically would you like to know about? We catalog our books in many different ways.

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

3. M: I'm trying to make a call to New York and haven't been able to get through. Can you help me?

W: Sure. Try my phone.

Q: What is the man's problem?

4. M: I have to go to Prof. Hudson's office to discuss my thesis. If time allows, I'd like to go to the movies with you when I come back.

W: I don't think I can make it. I'm going shopping with Jane right now.

Q: What is the man going to do first?

5. W: Why are you so upset and worried?

M: I've been racking my brains all morning, trying to recall where I put my gold watch. But it has been in vain.

Q: What do we learn about the man?

6. W: I thought you said you were going to call me last week about the car I'm selling.

M: Oh, I'm sorry. It completely slipped my mind.

Q: What does the man mean?

7. W: I tried to catch the bus but couldn't make it. So I'm late for class.

M: Another excuse. Are you ready for what you'll say tomorrow?

Q: What does the man imply about the woman?

8. M: The apartment building I live in is going to be torn down before the end of this month. I don't know what to do.

W: Well, my brother is a real estate agent. He can help you out, I think.

Q: What do we learn about the man?

Conversation 1

M: Ace Employment Agency. Good morning.

W: Good morning. I wonder if you can help me. I'm looking for a job.

M: I'll see what we can do. Uh...Have you been to us before?

W: No. But you've managed to get jobs for some of my friends. So I thought, perhaps, you know...

M: Yes, I see. First of all, could you give me your full name?

W: Yes, of course. Susan Hollies.

M: Good. And could I have your phone number?

W: Yes. 7788992.

M: Fine. And your date of birth, please?

W: Feb. 3rd, 1980.

M: Thank you. Now, education. Which school did you go to?

W: I went to a secondary school in South Town.

M: And have you been to college?

W: No. I left full-time education when I was 18.

M: I see. Any qualifications?

W: Yes. I gained a shorthand and typing diploma at evening classes.

M: That's good. Now, where are you working at the moment?

W: Well, I've got a job as a shorthand-typist. But I'm not enjoying it very much and it doesn't pay very well.

M: I see. Have you applied for any other jobs?

W: Yes. I thought I'd like to be a policewoman. But they turned me down because I was too short.

M: What would you like to do now, then?

W: Well, I think I'd like to work in a travel agency.

M: I see. I think the best thing is for me to see what we might find for you. And then...

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. How did the woman get to know about the man's company?

10. What formal education did the woman receive?

11. What do we learn about the woman's occupation?

Conversation 2

W: Steve, can you tell me how long you've been a pub owner?

M: Well, four years, I suppose. I've been involved with pubs off and on for ten years. I've sort of done hotel work and I've also run a restaurant pub. And now I've got what you call a good old-fashioned pub. That is, a public bar, with all the social games going with it, which is what we've always wanted to have, you know.

W: It sounds like you've always worked in pubs, but not always in this one.

M: No, no. I worked in quite a variety of pubs.

W: What makes a good pub? I mean, you said, you know, it has got a good variety of things.

M: Well, I think having the right customers to start with, selling the right beer, keeping it good, and most of all, keeping a good attitude yourself, even though you probably feel very tired. But the idea is, if you generate from your side, it's got to affect the other side, if you're getting the right customers in.

W: Yeah. I must say that's one thing that has always struck me about being a pub owner. I mean, a lot of people seem to think that it's a nice job, you know. Everybody says, "Oh, I'd love to retire and get a country pub." But it seems to me that it's actually very hard work.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. What does the man say about his involvement with pubs?

13. What characterizes the old-fashioned pub according to the man?
14. What does the man say is the most important in making a good pub?
15. What does the woman think of running a country pub?

Section B

Passage 1 □□□□

To help ourselves and others, it's important to know something about drugs. A drug is a chemical substance. It can bring about a physical, emotional, or mental change in people. Alcohol and tobacco are drugs. Caffeine, a substance found in coffee and some soft drinks, is also a drug. Drug abuse is the use of a drug, legal or illegal, that hurts a person or someone close to him. A drug user is the person who takes the drug. There are many kinds of drug users. Experimental users may try drugs once or twice. They want to see what the effects will be. Recreational users take drugs to get high. They use drugs with friends or at parties to get into the mood of things. Regular users take drugs all the time. But they are often able to keep up with the normal routine of work. Dependent users can't relate to anything but drugs. Their whole life centers around drugs. They feel extreme mental or physical pain without drugs. It's not always easy to tell that someone is using drugs. In the early stages, drug use is often hard to see. Sometimes, people like drugs or need drugs so much; they can't do without them. They are dependent upon drugs. Only a few kinds of drugs can cause physical dependence. But almost any drug, when it's misused, can make a person think he needs it all the time. By this time, it's too late and the person is hooked.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. What does the speaker say about drug abuse?
17. What does the speaker say about recreational drug users?
18. What does the speaker say about drug dependence?

Passage 2

According to Charles Harper, Chairman of ConAgra, the Healthy Choice line of frozen dinners began with his own heart attack. It has been brought on by years of eating anything he could get his hands on. As he lay in the hospital recovering, Harper imagined the line of healthy frozen foods that tasted good. The Healthy Choice product line was carefully tested with consumers before being introduced to the general public. ConAgra's research and development staff spent a year working under the instruction "Whatever the cost, don't sacrifice taste." The first test market results surprised even the ConAgra team. The low-sodium, low-fat frozen dinners sold much better than expected. According to the firm's vice-president of marketing and sales, "We benefited from low expectations. The products were much better than people thought they would be." This finding supported ConAgra's decision to position the product against other high-quality frozen dinners rather than as a diet or health food. The new product's brand name and packaging were an important

part of the development process. The name Healthy Choice was chosen for the positive implication it held for consumers. Because ConAgra felt the product would be an impulse purchase, it was important to make the item stand out in the freezer case. This was accomplished through the dark green packaging that not only differed from the competitors but also suggested freshness and richness in vitamins.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. What did Charles Harper think of while he was in hospital?
20. What does the passage say about the Healthy Choice product line before it went to market?
21. What is said to contribute to ConAgra's business success?
22. What does the speaker say about the name Healthy Choice?

Passage 3 □□□□□□□□

In the United States, 36 states currently allow capital punishment for serious crimes such as murder. Americans have always argued about the death penalty. Today, there is a serious question about this issue: Should there be a minimum age limit for executing criminals? In other words, is it right for convicted murderers who kill when they are minors - that is, under the age of 18 - to receive the death penalty? In most other countries of the world, there is no capital punishment for minors. In the United States, though, each state makes its own decision. Of the 36 states that allow the death penalty, 30 permit the execution of minors. In the state of South Carolina, a convicted murderer was given the death penalty for a crime he committed while he was a minor. In 1977, when he was 17 years old, James Terry Roach and two friends cruelly murdered three people. Roach's lawyer fought the decision to execute him. The young murderer remained on Death Row for ten years while his lawyer appealed to the governor. The lawyer argued that it is wrong to execute a person for a crime he committed while he was a minor. In the United States, the governor of a state has the power to change a sentence from the death penalty to life in prison. Nonetheless, the governor of South Carolina refused to stop the execution. Roach was finally executed in 1986.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

23. What does the speaker say about the death penalty in the United States?
24. What is the focus of the debate around the death penalty?
25. What does the speaker say about James Terry Roach?

Section C

Some people borrow money and "forget" to pay it back. Large loans are seldom the issue; they are usually treated as business transactions, with the terms spelled out on paper. But many women suffer in silence over problems like Carol's "My friend Ginny is always short of cash," she says. "I hate to recall how often I've 'loaned' her a dollar or two for a drink or a movie. Each loan is so small I'd feel really cheap making a big deal out of it; still, I do

resent the fact that she never pays me back."

Carol admits to being "too embarrassed or something" to demand repayment, but she has resolved to stop lending money to Ginny. "The last time she asked for five dollars to pay for her dry cleaning, I just told her I couldn't spare it."

Another woman suggests a bolder response. "When somebody refuses to repay a loan, I turn the tables by requesting one myself," she says. "'I left home without my wallet,' I'll say. 'Can you lend me enough to cover lunch?' Then, when the money is safely in hand, I am struck by a sudden realization. 'Why, this is exactly the amount I loaned you last week! How convenient! Now you won't have to repay me!'" She says it works like a charm.



2013 □ 12 □ □□□

1-8 DBACBCAD 9-11 BAC 12-15 BDDC 16-19 ABDB 20-22 CAC 23-25 DBA
26. apart and alone 27. instead of 28. similar 29. custom 30. controlled 31.
define 32. exist 33. departures 34. startled 35. cheeks

2013 □ 12 □ □□□

1-8 CACBABDA 9-11 CAB 12-15 DADC 16-19 DBCD 20-22 BAC 23-25 ABD
26. In addition 27. software 28. available 29. individuals 30. technological 31.
manufacture 32. In short 33. By contrast 34. scientific 35. quantity

2014 □ 6 □ □□□

1-8 BDBCDADB 9-11 ACA 12-15 CBCA 16-18 DAB 19-21 DCB 22-25 CDAB
26. identical 27. approach 28. back and forth 29. opposite 30. indicates 31.
referring to 32. parallel to 33. reserved 34. at a right angle 35. embarrassing

2014 □ 6 □ □□□

1-8 CACAADCD 9-12 BDDDB 13-15 ACB 16-19 ADBB 20-22 CDD 23-25 BAC
26. curious 27. figuring things out 28. independent 29. interacting with 30.
abstract 31. mystery 32. appropriately 33. trying it out 34. refining 35.
concepts

2014 □ 12 □ □□□

1-8 BCCADBCA 9-11 BDD 12-15 ACBD 16-18 ABA 19-21 DBC 22-25 ADCB
26. symbols 27. notion 28. familiar 29. put forward 30. caution 31. live with
32. alternatives 33. in need of 34. focus only on 35. judgements

2014 □ 12 □ □□□

1-8 BDCCBBAA 9-11 CAD 12-15 BCBC 16-18 ADC 19-21 ADA 22-25 CDAB
26. land on 27. sharp 28. fill in for 29. probably 30. resemble 31. focuses on
32. specialize 33. timing 34. invented 35. figured out

2015 □ 6 □ □□□

1-8 DCBAABAC 9-12 DCBC 13-15 DAB 16-18 DCB 19-21 ADC 22-25 BDAC
26. prospering 27. decade 28. opposite 29. sustain 30. In simple terms 31.
establish 32. reasonably 33. take into account 34. misleading 35. using up

2015 □ 6 □ □□□

1-8 CBCAADBD 9-12 ABAB 13-15 CCD 16-18 DCB 19-21 CDA 22-25 BADC
26. particular 27. automatically 28. drag 29. demanding 30. satisfaction 31.
Failing 32. better off 33. profit from 34. sort out 35. probably

2015 □ 12 □ □□□

1-8 CBDAADBD 9-11 ACB 12-15 ACCD 16-18 ADC 19-22 CBCB 23-25 DAB
26. heavenly 27. fascinating 28. made up of 29. Now and then 30. combine
with 31. generally 32. characteristics 33. phenomenon 34. naked 35. relatively

2015 12 12

1-8 DCBDCACB 9-11 BCA 12-15 CDCA 16-18 DBC 19-22 BABC 23-25 ABD

26. transactions 27. in silence 28. short of 29. resent 30. embarrassed 31. spare 32. response 33. turn the tables 34. realization 35. convenient